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1983

## Thatcher message of calm on EEC and Beirut troops

- The Prime Minister said yesterday Britain would not withdraw its troops from Lebanon but indicated the need for closer United States consultation.
- Mrs Thatcher told the Commons it would take a year to achieve the changes Britain is seeking in the EEC.
- The French Government is saying little about the Athens debacle but the French press castigated Mrs Thatcher (Page 6).
- The first of four Greek ferries, chartered to evacuate the 4,000 Arafat supporters in Lebanon, is due to reach Tripoli tomorrow (Page 6).

By Julian Haviland and Anthony Bevins

The Prime Minister returned to Westminster from the Athens summit yesterday with a message of calm for MPs anxious about the British contingent in Lebanon and the breakdown of EEC negotiations.

The British troops would not be withdrawn: consultation would be increased with the Americans, with a hint of military restraint, and, on the Community, Mrs Thatcher said a financial settlement could be another year in the making.

Mrs Thatcher failed to mention the British contingent in Beirut during a report on Athens, but when pressed by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, she appeared to stiffen her resolve to keep the force intact.

In post-summit interviews, she had said there was no truth in rumours of a British pullout "at the moment" and that the purpose of the multinational force could "just" be maintained.

But she told MPs yesterday: "There would be considerable repercussions, not only among the various communities in Lebanon and the Arab and Jewish communities beyond, but also within the alliance, if there were to be any suggestion that we should unilaterally pull out or be thought in any way to be leading a retreat. We will not."

The Prime Minister appears keen to persuade Washington that there is a difference between self-defence and the pursuit of diplomatic goals through military means.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said during foreign affairs questions before Mrs Thatcher's statement that he had earlier informed President Reagan's special envoy in the Middle East, Mr Donald Rumsfeld, of MPs' anxieties about the American strikes against Syrian targets.

Talks will continue with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, and the French and Italian foreign ministers outside the Nato meeting in Brussels today.

An indication of the strength of British feeling was given when Mr Denis Healey, the shadow spokesman, said that the suggestion of American self-defence had been "blown out of the water" by repeated US press reports that military action had been planned long before the reconnaissance aircraft had been fired on.

Sir Geoffrey said: "It is important, of course, for all those concerned to recognize that the objective of the multinational force is to promote the process of reconciliation."

The Conservative benches, with strong support from the Social Democrats, endorsed Mrs Thatcher's stance.

Mrs Geoffrey Rippon, who negotiated British membership for Mr Edward Heath, said an open failure was probably better than a pretended success.

● **ROME:** The Italian Government seems to be in favour of withdrawing its Beirut contingent, but wants to avoid a unilateral step which would anger Washington.

The inner cabinet yesterday confirmed its view that the role of the multinational force should be re-examined, with the United Nations playing a larger part.

Mrs Thatcher repeated the same concern, although she asked the House to understand that defensive action had to be considered in the light of American losses.

In her report to Parliament on the failure in Athens, the Prime Minister suggested that the changes Britain is seeking in the Community would take another year to achieve.

She told Mr Kinnock that she doubted whether the Community would be in real financial difficulty until the autumn of 1984. "That is the point when we are most likely to get reform," she said.

Mr Kinnock accused her of trying to blame the "unmitigated failure" of the summit on everyone but herself. "You have let our country down again," he said.

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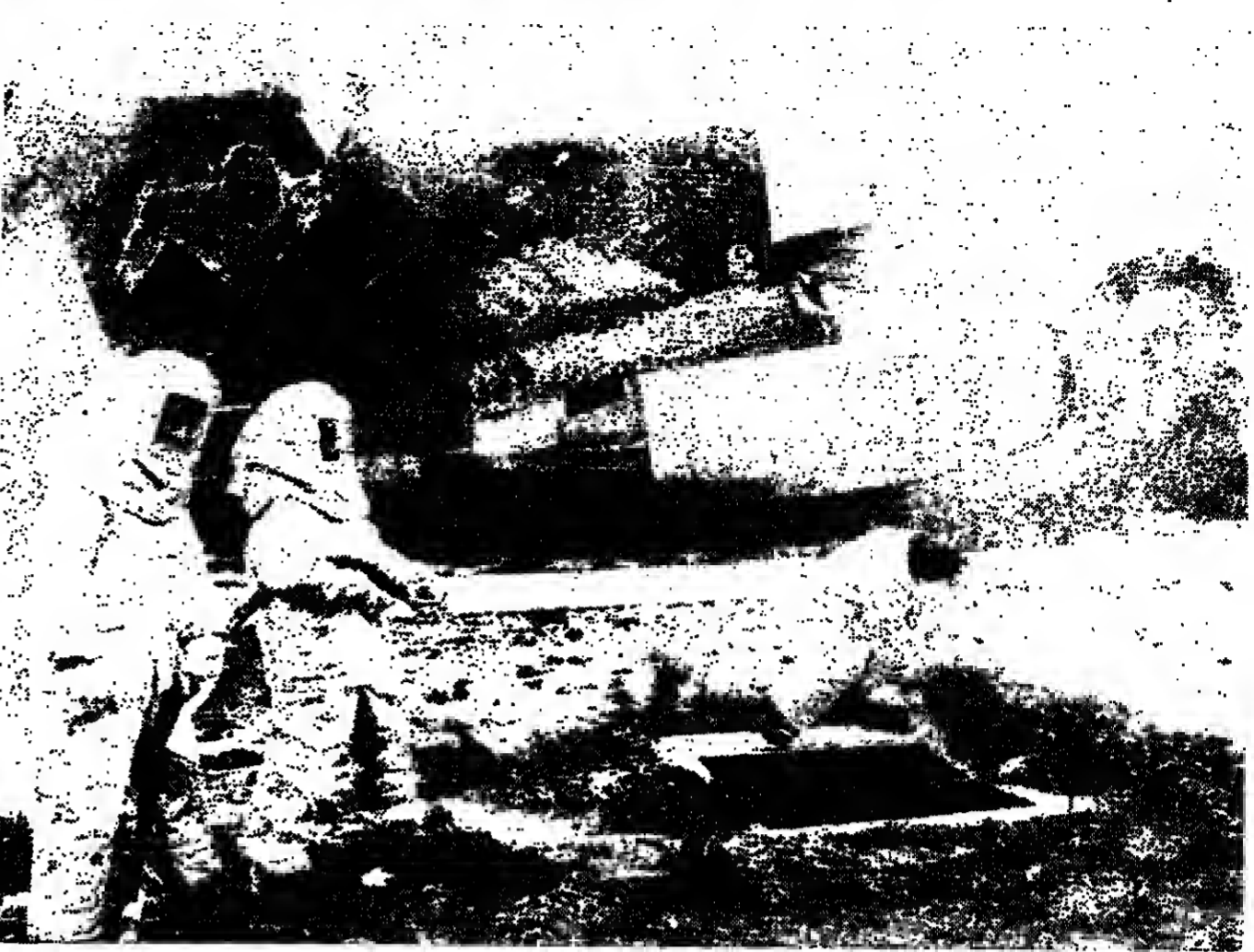
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Disaster in the fog: The tail section of the Iberia Airways aircraft after firemen extinguished the flames.

## 90 die in second Madrid crash in 10 days

From Our Own Correspondent, Madrid

About 90 people were killed yesterday when two Spanish airliners collided in thick fog in Madrid's second crash in less than two weeks. Airline officials said that there were 41 survivors.

A Boeing 727 of the national airline Iberia was taking off when a DC-9 of the domestic company Aviaco crossed its path on the main runway at Barajas airport. The DC-9's fuel tanks exploded and fire broke out.

Señor Carlos Espinosa, president of both airlines, said all 37 passengers and five crew on board the Aviaco plane died. The Iberia aircraft was carrying 34 passengers, including about 40 Japanese tourists, and nine crew.

Susan Roberts, Reuters' correspondent in Madrid, reported from the scene that the DC-9 was totally destroyed. "There were just bits and pieces," she said. Further along the runway the burnt-out bulk of the Iberia plane was still smoking. Only the engines and tail of the aircraft were recognisable.

As rescue teams, working in dense fog, pulled charred and mutilated bodies from the wreckage, covering them with blankets, survivors told of the horror of the crash. Officials said the Boeing was moving at about 200 mph when it hit the DC-9.

One survivor, Señor Jesus Villar, said he was reading "The plane was already off the ground. There was a hell of a crash. The plane came down and fire broke out almost immediately."

Signor Mimmo Clatrisano, an Italian survivor, said he rushed to the back of the Boeing after the collision because the front was engulfed in flames and smoke.

"Two stewardesses had fainted beside the emergency door at the back of the plane and all the passengers were rushing towards it," he said. "As I am tall, I was able to push my way through, break the glass in the door and get out. Then the other passengers were able to do the same."

The fog at Barajas was so thick yesterday morning that shortly before the collision incoming flights had been diverted to other Spanish airfields. A control tower official said that visibility had been down to five yards. "You couldn't see anything on the runway," he said.

Eyewitnesses said that the Boeing was at the stage of takeoff down runway 01 with visibility down to 25ft. It was unable to divert to avoid the DC-9, but Signor Clatrisano said he had felt a "sharp movement" of the plane to the left just before the crash.

Señor Espinosa claimed the airport was open to traffic at the time and an official weather report put visibility at 300yds. The Iberia aircraft had been cleared for take-off by ground control while the Aviaco plane had been told to start its take-off approach.

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## Rushford sees Scoon as 'Caesar' of Grenada

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Mr Anthony Rushford, the British legal specialist who resigned as Attorney-General of Grenada, said yesterday that he quit because he did not want to be associated with an ineffectual and leaderless Government.

"I saw the situation collapsing to anarchy... My reputation and integrity were at stake," he told me by telephone from St Vincent, on his way to Antigua.

Evidently angry over what he called an "exhausting experience" during his five weeks in Grenada, he said he had been treated by Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, with "contempt and condescension".

"Sir Paul is a pompous man," he declared. He refers to himself, in the third person, as Governor-General - even at the dinner table.

But there were also "personal slights," Mr Rushford admitted. "I was inadequately paid, housed and recognised. I had no entertainment allowance. The glasses of beer I bought for journalists and diplomats I paid for myself."

He described Grenada's Government as a headless body. "The delightful people of the island look for leadership but they cannot tell who is leader or master." Quoting from Milton's poem, *Lycidas*, he

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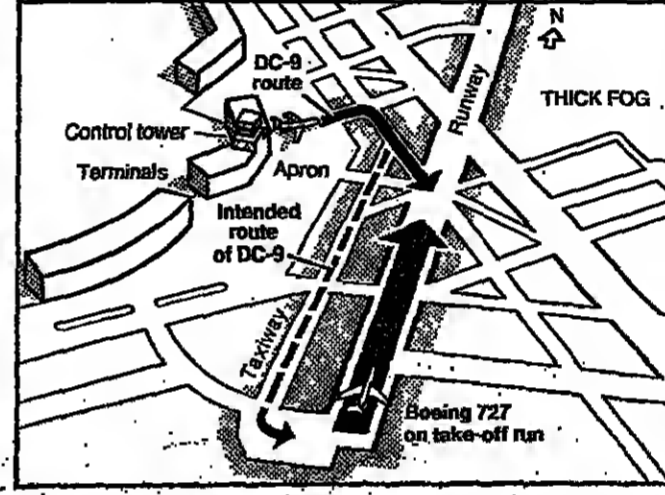
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Boeing 727 on take-off run

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## IRA kills leading Ulster politician

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A leading Official Unionist member of the Northern Ireland Assembly was murdered by the Provisional IRA yesterday, bringing renewed fears of a violent upsurge in revenge killings throughout the province.

In retaliation for the killing of two of its members by the Special Air Services, the Provisional IRA shot the Official Unionist Party's law and order spokesman, Mr Edgar Graham, outside Queen's University in south Belfast.

He was the most senior politician to die in Ulster since the Provisionals killed the Rev Robert Bradford MP who like Mr Graham, aged 29 and a lecturer at the university, represented the South Belfast constituency for the Official Unionists.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, cancelled his engagements yesterday to hold emergency talks with the police and the Army and there were demands from Unionists for tighter security and the reintroduction of selective internment.

The Rev Martin Smith, Official Unionist MP for South Belfast, said that he had requested more police protection for Mr Graham because he believed that he was an easy target for a murder attempt.

Mr Graham himself had alleged in the Northern Ireland Assembly that "loyalist" and Republican paramilitaries were conspiring to kill a leading Official Unionist.

Last night the Royal Ulster Constabulary said that it had discussed security with Mr Graham on several occasions and that had led to protective measures at his home, which he shared with his sister Ann, including a direct means of communication with the police.

Less than two weeks ago the police discussed further security

measures at Mr Graham's home and advised him on his movements at work but at no time, the police said, had he asked for personal protection at home or work. He had been issued with a personal protection weapon which he was carrying at the time of his death.

The terrorist struck soon after Mr Graham, a single man, had walked from his car and was talking with a colleague on the pavement near the university's law library.

Two men in casual dress came out of the university buildings. One of them pulled a high velocity pistol from a folder of papers and shot Mr Graham in the back of the head at point blank range.

As he fell to the ground, blood pouring from the wound, the gunmen fired three more shots before running off and passing the pistol to his colleague. Medical staff from the university attempted to give first aid but Mr Graham dies soon afterwards.

As a lecturer on his way to a regular tutorial, Mr Graham's movements would have been known within the university.

Security forces have long

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## US will go 'anywhere' to get fair arms deal

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Brussels

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, told Nato yesterday that the US would go "anywhere in the world" to negotiate a sound arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

Ending a two-day conference with Nato defence ministers, he told reporters: "We stand ready to negotiate fully at any table anywhere in the world." He got a fair agreement to reduce Soviet and US missiles in Europe.

Mr Weinberger is in Europe assuring Nato that US-Soviet dialogue will continue despite deployment of new American missiles and the recent Soviet walk-out from negotiations to reduce intermediate-range nuclear missiles (INF).

He and the defence ministers discussed the wisdom of merging the intermediate-range talks with talks on strategic missiles, the present round of which ends in Geneva today.

Mr Weinberger was cool to the idea. He said the chief difficulty was to get the Russians to "negotiate seriously".

Nato ministers have also shown little enthusiasm for merging the talks: the general view is that any initiative for INF resumption will have to come from Russia.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the British Defence Secretary, said the West had made it clear it was not going to abandon the conference table. "If the Soviets genuinely wanted a rapprochement they would find it extraordinarily easy."

Most of the ministers reaffirmed Nato's decision to proceed with deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

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## 37% rise in drink-drive prosecutions

By John Witherow

There has been a big increase in the number of prosecutions for drink-driving offences since the introduction of electronic breath-testing machines last May, according to provisional Home Office figures.

About 75,000 drivers were convicted on drink-drive charges last year. But in the seven months since the "intoximeters" came into use there have been 60,000 positive tests, most of which have led to convictions. If the trend continues it will mean that the number of convictions for drink-driving will increase by about 37 per cent over last year.

An official of the manufacturers of Lion Intoximeters, which have been issued to 39 police forces in England and

Wales, said that the rate of positive results was highest because it enabled police officers to deal with drink-drive suspects much more rapidly than under the old system.

"Before, a policeman might have to go back in the police station for a couple of hours while he waited for a doctor and a blind test," he said. "Now he can be back on patrol within 10 minutes."

Home Office figures also show that last year only 35 per cent of tests for drink-driving proved positive, compared with nearly 60 per cent in the early 1970s.

The "intoximeter" may be leading to more prosecutions, but the printout from the £3,000 machine has led to legal controversy.

Thousands of motorists fac-

as Southampton and Basingstoke, have suspended all drink-driving cases until the matter is cleared up.

The solicitor who challenged the printout in Basingstoke, Mr David Hawke, received 650 telephone calls in the week after the ruling. Most came from solicitors asking for the precise form of the defence and the firm has printed a letter explaining its case.

About 120 people, including a barrister, approached Mr Hawke asking him to defend them on drink-driving charges.

Even in Scotland and the north-east, where the Camic "intoximeter" is in use, defendants have pleaded not guilty hoping that a favourable appeal ruling will also affect the printouts from the Camic.

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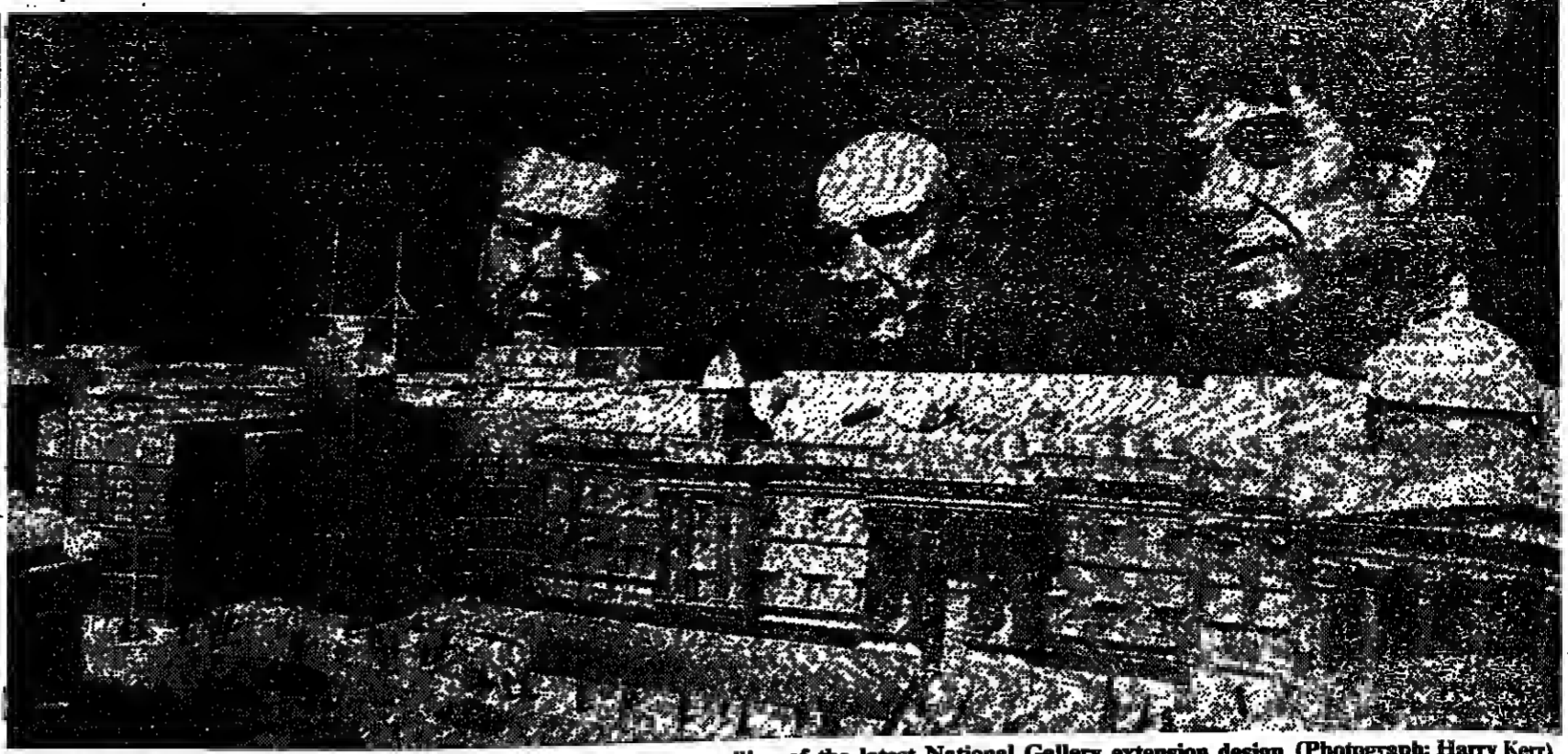
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Tory MEPs protest at Thatcher restraint on pre-election spending

The Prime Minister has upset Conservative members of the European Parliament... She has not met the MEPs as a group since March...

The allocation favours those parties which did best in the 1979 election. Labour, with 17 MEPs, expects to have more than £600,000 to spend...



Mr Nigel Brookes, Lord Annan and Mr Peter Ahrends at the unveiling of the latest National Gallery extension design (Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Another new look for National Gallery

A new and possibly final plan for the long delayed National Gallery extension was made public yesterday. It consists of 17 galleries, linked to the main gallery floor...

BSC losses cut to £2.6m a week

British Steel's losses of well over £1m a day at the beginning of this year have been cut by almost three-quarters. They are now said to be running at £2.6m a week.

Confusion on Varley successor

Mr Eric Varley, the former Labour Cabinet minister who is to leave the Commons to go into business, is also to give up his post of treasurer of the Labour Party in January.

40 held as Nalگو homes talks collapse

At least 40 demonstrators were arrested in London yesterday as talks to prevent mass closure of homes for children, the elderly and the handicapped at Christmas collapsed.

French milk meets a sales veto

The consignment of long life milk from France that has been the subject of dairy industry protests has been allowed to enter Britain; but the importer has been told that it must not be offered for sale yet.

Nuclear film needs no reply, IBA says

The Independent Broadcasting Authority will not provide any other right of reply to balance the nuclear disaster film 'The Day After' if Mr Michael Heseltine does not take part in the discussion which will follow screening of the programme on Saturday.

BBC staff attack Dimbleby

Journalists at BBC Television yesterday condemned Mr David Dimbleby, the broadcaster and owner of the Richmond and Twickenham Times, for taking their union to court.

Nott attacks Pym for 'pessimistic' speech

Sir John Nott, the former Cabinet minister, yesterday accused Mr Francis Pym of a misleading reading of the national condition in his controversial Oxford speech calling for wiser political leadership.

Coach driver in M5 death crash fined £385

The driver of a coach that crashed on the M5 at Cullompton, Devon, in June, killing a teacher and seriously injuring 20 children, told a special sitting of magistrates in the town yesterday that the crash had been "a ghastly experience".

£14,000 for steer

The supreme champion of the Smithfield Show, a cross bred Charolais-Aberdeen Angus steer weighing 1,250lb, was auctioned yesterday for £14,000, equal to last year's record price.

Korchnoi's stamina and resistance weaken

The Hungarian grandmaster Zoltan Ribli resigned the seventh game against Vassily Smyslov in the Acorn Computers World Championship semi-finals in London on Tuesday without returning play.

NGA and Shah resume peace talks

Peace talks aimed at ending the closed shop dispute between the National Graphical Association and Messenger Group Newspapers restarted in Manchester last night.

Speaker's new suit

The Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, wearing the new court dress suit presented to him yesterday by the Federation of Merchant Tailors, Mr Weatherill is a former tailor.

Shell peace move

Craftsmen at Shell's refinery in Haverly, Cheshire, voted yesterday to end their eight-week wage dispute and return to work tomorrow unless their transport union colleagues, meeting today, reject the 6.2 per cent offer.

TV home fire

Fire yesterday destroyed the council house in Reading, Berkshire, of the Wilkins family, who appeared in the BBC's 1970s documentary, 'The Family', now being repeated on BBC 2. Mr Christopher Wilkins, aged 19, was seriously injured jumping from a window.

STOP PRESS. GULF AIR ARE ADDING SPECIAL HOLIDAY FLIGHTS TO THEIR SCHEDULE ON DECEMBER 14 AND DECEMBER 21. SO NOW WE HAVE PLENTY OF SPACE AVAILABLE. GET BACK TO THE GULF IN TIME FOR THE HOLIDAY. BOOK NOW.

Sale room Top price rarities By Geraldine Norman, Sale Rooms Correspondent Rarities selling for auction price records have been the order of the day in the United States and Britain in the past 24 hours.

Chess Korchnoi's stamina and resistance weaken By Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent The Hungarian grandmaster Zoltan Ribli resigned the seventh game against Vassily Smyslov in the Acorn Computers World Championship semi-finals in London on Tuesday without returning play.

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سكنى من الامم

Social trends: 1

Nation of greater material wealth but less emotional stability

By Nicholas Timmins

A nation with more divorce, more illegitimate births, more people living alone, and a wider income between unemployed and employed families emerge today from Social Trends, the Government's annual view of British life.

This is partly because in the same period it became more likely for a man who had a job to have a wife who was also working. "One result of these trends is that the gap between the average gross income of households with unemployed heads and those of households with employed heads has widened in recent years."

British at play: Hard-drinking sportsmen

By Kenneth Gosling

Leisure last year was dominated by outdoor activities, more people taking part in sports such as squash, swimming and tennis than going to greyhound or horse races, football or cricket matches.

Gambling attracted fewer people. Although the estimated amount of money staked in gambling clubs in the year ended August 1982 was £1,007m compared with £930m the previous year, the number of clubs had fallen from 126 to 111.

Attendances at sporting events

Table with 2 columns: 1982 (000s) and 1971 (000s). Rows include Football League matches, English, Scottish, Welsh, Motor sports, Horse racing, Motorcycles sports, Rugby League, Test, county cricket, Rugby Union (Eng), Scotland, England, and Scotland.

Cinema attendances

Table with 2 columns: 1982 and 1971. Rows include Cinema screens, Admissions, and Average charge.

Holidays

Table with 2 columns: 1982 and 1971. Rows include Holidays taken by residents of Great Britain, In Great Britain, and Abroad.

Wife sees heart-lung transplant patient

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

Less than 24 hours after his operation, Lars Ljungberg, aged 32, took a breath with his new lungs yesterday and waved to his wife to signal the initial success of Britain's first combined heart and lungs transplant.

Hansard goes on computer

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The text of the House of Commons Official Report, Hansard, the record of parliamentary debates and business, is being made available on computer terminals.

Straw burning code urged

Landowners yesterday called on the Government to publish before Christmas its new model by-law on straw burning to ensure there is enough time for local authorities to enforce it during next year's harvest.

£5 farmhand loses plea for compensation

A claim by Mr George Allsop, aged 66, a farmhand, for compensation from a couple he helped for 15 years was rejected by an industrial tribunal in Birmingham yesterday.

Conflict over 'fresh' milk

A dairy farmer who labelled as "fresh" milk supplied straight from the cow to the customer has been told he may lose his licence unless he removes the offending word.

Meat import warning to shoppers

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued a warning that people returning from Christmas shopping expeditions abroad must declare all uncooked meats and meat products to Customs.



The Princess of Wales during a visit yesterday to the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Activities Centre at Bursledon, near Southampton, which provides sports for disabled people.

Sales boom may save post offices

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The success of counter services created by the Post Office in the past year, including the sale of bus passes, travellers' cheques and items from mail order catalogues, could relieve many of the post offices threatened with closure because of unprofitability.

Diana Dors postpones writ over fan mail

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Miss Diana Dors yesterday adjourned her application for an injunction against her employers at TV-am over 3,000 fan mail letters for one week, in the hope that they can settle the matter out of court.



Diana Dors: Dispute with TV-am

The dispute started when Miss Dors gave the brand name of the calculator, which she said was her "secret weapon" which helped her to lose 54lb.

Less bread eaten at home

Consumption of bread in British homes has fallen by more than 40 per cent in the past 30 years, although 10 million large loaves are still eaten daily, according to a report published yesterday.

In Britain consumption of bread a week has fallen from 56oz in 1954 to less than 32oz last year. During this time, however, the population has increased from 51 million to 55 million and "considerably more bread is now eaten outside the home", according to the Federation of Bakers.

Coward plays for Radio 4

Five Noel Coward plays, Blithe Spirit, Hay Fever, Brief Encounter, Private Lives, and Design for Living, are among Radio 4 Christmas programmes, announced yesterday.

Repeats of the popular Quot, Unquot, Desert Island Discs, Just a Minute and Down Your Way programmes will be heard each weekday over the holiday periods. They are among the most requested shows, the BBC said.

Charities given bank building

National Westminster Bank is giving a five-storey building in Brixton, south London, valued at £500,000, to a group of charities to be used for helping and educating disabled people. The bank had used the building as a computer centre.

Fire kills baby

Julie McKnight, aged one, was killed and her two sisters were injured when a fire swept a flat in Lower Line Road, Oldham, Greater Manchester, yesterday.

Large advertisement for Bang & Olufsen featuring a TV set and text: 'CHECK THE VALUE INTEREST-FREE CREDIT from as little as £35', 'CHECK THE FEATURES', 'CHECK THE OPTIONS', and 'Bang & Olufsen'.

Advertisement for HEAL'S featuring a large illustration of a wooden structure and text: 'BARGAIN BASEMENT', '... DUE TO RECONSTRUCTION WORK WE'VE PUT HEAPS OF BARGAINS IN THE BASEMENT BUT IT'S BUSINESS AS USUAL', 'HEAL'S', 'HEAL'S 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD LONDON W1'.

Patched-up compromise would have been unsatisfactory

EEC SUMMIT

It was regrettable that the European Council of heads of state and government meeting in Athens...

Mrs Thatcher said: At its previous meeting in Stuttgart the European Council had agreed that it was essential at this stage to consider the long-term future of the European Community...

Unfortunately, the Community was not ready at Athens to take the necessary decisions. A number of member states wished to follow that practice and accept a number of unsatisfactory compromises.

On agriculture, the main issues discussed at Athens were price policy and the limitation of open ended guarantees...

There was considerable difference of view on price policy, on the volume of milk that might be subject to quota and surplus and on various requests and proposals from some countries for exemptions.

The UK is among those member states which consider that a rigorous price policy is essential that any other arrangements for milk such as a superlevy should be non-discriminatory...

proposal for an oils and fats tax was unacceptable. On monetary compensatory amounts, the differences between France and Germany were not resolved.

With regard to the unfair budgetary burden, there was some recognition that a lasting solution must be found which would put limits on the net contributions of the member states - limits which are related to ability to pay.

The majority of countries wished to establish a lasting system on the above lines which would be part and parcel of any decision on new resources. Unfortunately, although preparatory negotiations on this course had made considerable progress...

Even the ideas recently advanced by the French Government were not accepted by all countries as a basis for discussion. I made it clear that there must be a strict limit on agricultural spending which must be embodied in the budgetary procedures of the Community.

Unless the agricultural and financial issues can be resolved, the resources for new policies such as cooperation in research and development are very limited indeed.

International questions such as Cyprus and the Lebanon were not discussed in plenary session but were, of course, much discussed outside it. No official statements were issued on those or any other matters.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition (Ishrym, Lab): Yesterday we were given what we interpreted as a genuine undertaking that we could look forward to a statement from the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the results of the review of the British presence in Beirut.

There is great concern, especially in the wake of reports that a British Landrover has been knocked out and that British forces have been under fire. She tried to lay the blame for the unmitigated failure of the Athens summit on everyone but herself.

progress by the time of Brussels by asserting that there can be no question of her coming here to ask for any increase on our own resources VAT contribution.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): While agreeing it is probably better to have an open failure at Athens rather than a patched-up compromise, it might be better not to have another meeting of heads of state and heads of governments until there is a firmer basis of agreement achieved at a lower level.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): While agreeing it is probably better to have an open failure at Athens rather than a patched-up compromise, it might be better not to have another meeting of heads of state and heads of governments until there is a firmer basis of agreement achieved at a lower level.

Mr Rippon: Open failure better than patched-up success reforms are more likely under the French presidency of the Council than they have been under the Greek presidency.

Thanks to the failure in Athens we have a significant increase in the 1984 rebate for 1983 which was agreed in Stuttgart. My offer most pressure in the build-up to Brussels from that ourselves or countries whose governments oppose significant reforms in the system of financing.

What constructive response did she make in Athens to the positive proposals put to her for joint action by member governments to raise funds to invest and reduce unemployment across the whole continent of Europe?

In his autumn financial statement the Chancellor budgeted for £420m or a 50 per cent increase in United Kingdom spending on agricultural intervention next year. Was the signal given by the Chancellor deliberate or was it not stupidity?

Does she not recognize that negotiating posture at the Athens summit? So not all these considerations leave us worse off now than when she went to Athens? She can make much greater

it would be far better if we were able to agree as far as possible. We got a lot of jobs in this country because we are members of the Community. If we were to get out there would be a lot of investment and jobs lost - not least in Wales.

With regard to the suggestion that we withhold the Common Market is not in default with Britain yet and the Common Market. Let us try to keep things on a legal and honourable basis and hope that the 750 million ECU will be forthcoming by the end of March.

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Government determined to get the right answers

EEC FINANCE

The conclusions of the EEC summit in Athens had, of course, been disappointing to the Government, but a solution to the problems had to be found. Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during a question time to the Commons.

Sir Geoffrey Howe had said that the conditions in which the British Government would consider an increase in own resources were unchanged since the Prime Minister had spent time out at the European Council in Stuttgart in June. Before any increase can be considered (he said) there must be effective control of agricultural and other expenditure and an arrangement to ensure a fair sharing of the Community's financial burden.

Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton, North, C): Would it not be sensible to concentrate on one thing at a time and discuss the Community's contribution to the EEC and the UK's contribution to the EEC separately?

Mr Robin Cook, chief Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs in Athens the Government failed to get any of the conditions it set out for an increase in own resources.

Will be confirm that the proposed modulation of VAT discussed at Athens would not meet the British position on basic matters since it leaves untouched the customs levy and ignores the import levies which are the real cause of British disadvantage in the budget.

Foreign Secretary expect them to accept the major changes that this Government and this House expect to be made?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: There is no question of this Government making a humiliating climb-down on this or any other issue. There was widespread recognition throughout negotiations at Athens of the need to ensure fundamental reform of the CAP.

There was before us a French document recognizing the need for control of Community expenditure. So the topic was plainly under discussion. Unfortunately that will not do so far enough to secure sufficiently effective control. That is

adequate relief if our contribution is operated solely by abatement of contributions of VAT. But modulation of VAT can take various forms which would not achieve that.

It would be wrong for the House to conclude that there is no prospect of resolution of these important questions, of not being prepared to accept the idea, as he does not see the problems have to be resolved.

Mr John Macfarlane (Glasgow, Cathcart, Lab): Since it is clear that France and other countries will not accept the most minor change to the CAP, how on earth does the

one of the reasons we were not prepared to accept that conclusion. Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): Would not one of the best mechanisms of controlling the CAP be to stop farmers growing food we do not want at prices we cannot afford?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: That is a stupid and perceptive observation. (Laughter) Control of agricultural surpluses directed particularly at milk sees one of the issues on which we and other states were prepared to agree, but agreement did not spread far enough yesterday.

Mr Ian Evans (Cynon Valley, Lab): There is a scandalous destruction of fruit, vegetables and dairy food. When is the Government going to take a stand not only over increasing own resources but stopping any resources going into the Common Market unless this is decided on?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: Agricultural protection regimes in many other countries have unintended effects of the kind he described. That is one of the reasons why our stand is directed to secure effective control of the growth of agricultural expenditure and a proper regime within the Community to tackle precisely problems of that kind.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend East, C): Most of us would accept that the Government has done a great service by making it clear it believed CAP expenditure should be contained and controlled. But there are quite a number of us who have listened to the debate and all the statements and still have not the slightest idea of how precisely the Government think that containing or restraining should actually be done. (Labour cheers)

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The essence of the approach is that there must be a proper limit on the size of the Community's agricultural policy accompanied by effective controls.

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Anxieties of MPs drawn to attention of US

MIDDLE EAST

It was important for all participants to the multinational peacekeeping force to the Lebanon to act in a fashion which was consistent with their original objectives.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP): Does the Foreign Secretary still believe that there can be no lasting peace to the Middle East that the relevant parties and both the Palestinians and the PLO must have a hand as every other people on this earth?

If this is still the policy of the Government, what steps is it taking to ensure that the Palestinian people have a part in negotiations on their future. We still believe that

Mr Despis Walters (Westbury, C), who has been chairing the gun on the most effective ways to defuse the present highly dangerous situation in the Middle East would be for the European Community to sponsor a conference at which all the relevant parties and both the United States and the Soviet Union, would participate.

Can the Foreign Secretary do something to persuade our American friends that the serious which are furthering it are making it easier or less easy for western Arab allies to that very difficult area?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: It is clearly important for the United States to understand the anxieties that have been expressed to this House, and were on Monday. They have been drawn to the attention of the US.

I have seen the President's special envoy in the Middle East, Mr Donald Rumsfeld, today (Wednesday) and he has made it clear that the Palestinians have the same right to a homeland as every other people on this earth.

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Nona Thomas is incurable. She's learning to swim. Nona Thomas was training as a nurse when illness forced her to change her profession. Eventually, even running a little knitting wool shop proved too much and she now lives at the RHH, confined to a wheelchair. Nona suffers from Spinal Muscular Atrophy which restricts her very severely, but she doesn't let these limitations beat her. She's often in the patients' kitchen.

The Royal Hospital & Home for Incurables. Patrons: HM The Queen and HM The Queen Mother. making tempting titbits for everyone, or in the occupational therapy room, trying her hand at pottery or painting. She's even learning to swim in the hydrotherapy pool despite her fear of water and she goes on outings whenever possible. We care for over 270 incurable patients like Nona and through individual medical attention, therapy and nursing we try to retrieve as much of their independence as possible. We are a registered charity (No. 205907) and rely on donations, covenants and legacies. Please help.

Murdered assemblyman advised on security. security forces, having been made aware of an imminent attack on a prominent unionist and having been advised that the most vulnerable was Edgar Graham, no action was taken to provide the necessary protection now proved to have been needless. Mr Butler: It is worth my putting on record that a meeting with Mr Graham was held on November 24 by a member of the Special Branch of the RUC who gave advice, both about further protection of his home and of his person. I understand that he did not ask for full personal protection. Later he added that Mr Graham had not been offered that protection during the meeting which had been held at his home. During exchanges in the Lords, Lord Fitt (Ind) said the murder of Edgar Graham was yet another indication that the IRA were deliberately trying to push the Catholic and the Protestant communities into conflict. As a Catholic and an Irishman, he found it particularly obscene to see photographs in the press and on television of Catholic priests openly associating with men who wore masks and brandished guns. A priest at the funeral of one of the IRA men said yesterday at the graveside that the surety system of nature was violated when Irishmen were struck down in this way. Would he apply the same standards in Mr Graham's murder? There could be no such thing as any 'double standard. Murder was murder.

Crown land to be sold at proper price. Legislation was urgently needed to ensure that when Crown land was sold a proper price was obtained which fully reflected the development potential of the land, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said in moving the second reading of the Town and Country Planning Bill. The Bill will make it possible for Crown land to be sold with the benefit of an actual planning permission. Mr Macfarlane said it was clearly in the public interest that when the Government was disposing of surplus land, the best possible price should be obtained. It would be quite wrong to allow the developer to make a windfall profit because the development potential was not fully reflected in the purchase price. From the time of the 1947 planning legislation, which laid the foundation of the present system of land use control, planning permission had not been required for development by the Government itself, and the Bill did not affect this principle. When a landowner sold land for development he would normally first obtain an outline planning permission for the proposed development, and the land would then be valued on the basis of that permission. It had always been recognized that when a Government department was selling surplus land, the department itself could not make such an application, and the practice had sometimes been adopted therefore of inviting either the prospective purchaser or a third party to make a mutually agreed application for planning permission. The Government had concluded that this practice was invalid. Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the Environment, said it became apparent as a result of the Government's policy in actively encouraging the National Health Service to dispose of land and buildings in view of the financial constraints. In the New Year the Government will issue for consultation proposals to provide up-to-date protection on deductions from pay and subsequently will take the earliest opportunity to repeal the Truck Act, the East of Gwent, Minister of State, privy council office, told the House of Lords in question time.

Peer attacks racial literature. Pieces of literature which he described as examples of the most racist and vilest racial incitement were brought to the attention of Lords chamber by Lord Mischon (Lab), speaking for the Opposition, in a debate on the ethnic and religious minorities in Britain initiated by Viscount Beckstead (Ind). Lord Mischon said this literature was being put through people's letter boxes and handed out, in some cases, to children. He would not wish to quote from it in the chamber, but would hand it over to the minister after the debate. For one reason or another prosecutions could not be, or were not, brought and perhaps the relevant legislation had to be looked at closely again. He also mentioned marches which had only one object and that was to incite racial fear and hatred. What was being done about this? The recent report on the Metropolitan Police had found a disastrous lack of confidence in the police among young West Indians, and a level of racial prejudice in the force which gave cause for serious concern. Were the report's recommendations going to be carried out? Lord Searman (Ind) said it was a matter of some significance that the findings of the Britton report by a large and so far stood the passage of time. They were now of necessity moving into a period where unless action was taken the plural society might well become a splintered society. There should at all levels of government from the centre down to local government be a concerted policy and action, as well as a positive help and action was available for young blacks and to see there was a genuine equality in society. They should ensure that racially prejudiced conduct by the police was a specific disciplinary offence. The police were resisting this work which was being done on the code of ethics. The code must have teeth and in some cases there must be several punishments and even instant dismissal

# Nuclear reactor will be economic disaster, professor tells inquiry

Electricity will cost more if the Central Electricity Generating Board builds a pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell, the public inquiry into the board's £1200m proposal was told yesterday by Professor Jim Jeffrey, an expert on energy economics.

Professor Jeffrey, Professor of Crystallography at London University, claimed the board's economic case for the PWR was invalid on a number of key assumptions. If Sizewell B was built, it would generate electricity at a considerable loss.

Professor Jeffrey, who was giving evidence to the inquiry at Snape maltings, Suffolk, on behalf of the Sizewell B Association, said the board's economic case was suspect because it required a reversal of the rapid decline in the rate of increase in electricity demand; it needed a large increase in the price of coal; and because the board's comparison of the costs of nuclear and coal-fired stations did not take into account the full price of reprocessing spent fuel, radioactive waste disposal or the decommissioning of nuclear reactors.

# Prisoner to challenge parole ban in court

The Home Secretary's ruling that certain prisoners jailed for more than five years cannot be granted parole until a few months before the end of their sentences is to be challenged in the High Court.

Edward Findlay, who is serving seven years for robbery, was given permission by Mr Justice Woolf to the High Court yesterday to proceed with a test case.

Mr Edward Fitzgerald, for Findlay, who is at Long Lartin Prison, Hereford and Worcester, said they wanted the court to review the Home Secretary's policy decision last month that any prisoner serving a fixed term sentence of more than five years for offences of violence should be granted parole only a few months before the end of his sentence, unless the circumstances were genuinely exceptional.

They seek a declaration that the policy is unlawful and contravenes the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

They also seek a declaration that Findlay is entitled to have his case for parole considered on its merits, and an order prohibiting the Home Secretary from applying the new policy.

The judge said it was a case that should be argued fully. Fixed term prisoners are usually eligible for parole after completion of a third of their sentences or 12 months, whichever is longer.

# Christmas card bonanza

## Season's greetings 1,300 million times

By Staff Reporters

A record 1,300 million Christmas cards, almost two dozen for every British man, woman and child, are likely to be posted this year, the greeting card industry's trade association said yesterday. Charities are aiming to capture a quarter of the market.

Last year, 1,160 million Christmas cards were sold at a cost of 280m. Of those, 240 million were charity cards, which raised £30m.

The charities' share of the market is expected to increase by between 10 and 30 per cent this year, largely because of more professional marketing techniques.

Where once cards were sold in small shops or from catalogues pasted with samples, the public is now inundated with glossy colour catalogues, mail order brochures and billboards that are the climax of a year's campaign.

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund believes its estimated £900,000 turnover of cards and gifts this year is because of a more aggressive public relations campaign that has included gift sales and publicity about its research.

Charities are also making use of mass mailing lists and computerized record-keeping and are seeking advice from advertising agencies.

Christmas cards account for almost two-thirds of card sales, but only a third of all greeting card spending.

The average Christmas card now costs 7p, although those sold for charity are usually more expensive. The profit margin on all greeting cards averages 40 per cent.

The prediction of record sales this year comes from the Greeting Card and Calendar Association, which can offer a wealth of interesting facts, as well as sales figures.

For example, it reports that the Prime Minister sends about 2,000 Christmas cards each year, while President Reagan "signs" nearly 60,000.

The tiniest Christmas card was allegedly inscribed on a grain of rice and sent to the Prince of Wales in 1929, while the most valuable must have been that sent by the Gaekwar of Baroda to an Englishwoman of his affections.

Made of ivory and decorated with 44 diamonds, the card took six months to make and was said to be worth £500,000 eighty years ago.

The first Christmas card, according to the association, was devised by Sir Henry Cole in 1843 because he had forgotten to send the traditional Christmas letter to his friends.

Mechanically printed, but hand-tinted, cards struck him as a reasonable last-minute substitute: the left-over cards were sold in Old Bond Street at a shilling a time, and the rest is history.



Waxen Chancellor: Karen Newman with her wax sculpture of Dr. Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, which went on show at Madame Tussaud's in London yesterday. Dr Kohl gave clothes from his wardrobe to dress it (Photograph: John Manning).

# India lifts ban on Sikh editor

By David Cross

Mr Tarsem Singh Purewal, editor of a leading Sikh newspaper in Britain, who was arrested and deported from India during a visit to his dying mother last month, is being allowed to return on compassionate grounds. But the Indian Government's decision to allow him an entry permit for two weeks has come too late for him to return to his mother's bedside. She died on November 26 after an operation for cancer of the pancreas.

Mr Purewal, who owns and edits the *Des Pardes* weekly which has a circulation of 35,000 in Britain, northern Europe and Canada, heard from the Foreign Office in London yesterday that he would be allowed to visit Chandigarh from tomorrow until December 23. The Foreign Office got in touch with the Indian authorities after publication of details of Mr Purewal's deportation in *The Times*. India has given no reasons for Mr Purewal's deportation although it is thought that it resents criticism of its conduct in his newspaper.

Mr Purewal said in London last night that he regretted that he was unable to be at his mother's bedside when she died. Because he was dragged away from the hospital ward by armed police, his mother had believed that he had been murdered by the authorities, he said.

# Wheat production sets new record

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The 1983 United Kingdom cereals harvest totalled 21,370,000 tonnes, about 5 per cent down on last year, but still the second highest ever, according to the first complete official estimates published by the Home Grown Cereals Authority.

Wheat production set a new record of 10,826,000 tonnes, and the average yield was up from 6.2 to 6.4 tonnes a hectare. Yields are now some 40 per cent higher than the average throughout the 1970s partly because of a swing away from milling varieties towards high yielding feed varieties.

	ENGLAND & WALES		SCOTLAND		N.IRELAND		
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	
WHEAT	Area	1,622	1,543	40	47	1.0	1.5
	Yield	6.18	6.40	7.20	6.39	5.83	5.71
	Prod	10,020	10,515	290	300	5.8	8.4
BARLEY	Area	1,719	1,855	485	451	47.1	46.3
	Yield	4.58	4.75	4.52	4.36	4.25	4.30
	Prod	8,514	7,861	2,240	1,966	200	199
OATS	Area	829	842	44	65	4.2	4.3
	Yield	890	813	411	396	42.9	41.4
	Prod	740	689	185	259	17	27
TOTAL (a)	Area	3,452	3,391	526	524	51.7	51.4
	Yield	19,037	18,790	2,656	2,360	217	219
	Prod	19,037	18,790	2,656	2,360	217	219

(a) Total cereals include rye and mixed corn. Source: Home Grown Cereals Authority.

# Charities told to shun politics

Voluntary organizations should keep out of politics and resist government interference, the National Council for Voluntary Organizations has told its 360 members.

# Headlines complaint rejected

Headlines in a *Daily Mail* election feature which spoke of Conservatives winning seats and Labour grabbing them were not misleading, the Press Council ruled today. Although it would have been more obviously so, the newspaper was not bound to be impartial, the council says.

# Reith lecturer boosts open government lobby

Sir Douglas Wass, the former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, came out in favour of open government last night with a fervour that could only embarrass the Prime Minister and Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, with whom he served as Joint Head of the Home Civil Service until last Easter.

Sir Douglas said it merited serious study. Sir Douglas' remarks, although they stopped well short of advocating a law to compel Whitehall to open up, represent a boost to the freedom of information lobby which is about to undergo a rebirth when Mr Des Wilson launches his 1984 campaign next month.



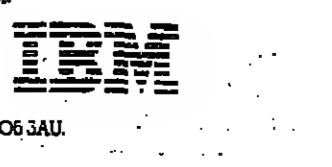
Gordon Selfridge helping to construct the Selfridge roof garden 1935.

# How British do you have to be to contribute to Britain?

Gordon Selfridge was an American retailer who came to Britain when he was 49 years old. His investment in a department store in London made his name a household word throughout Britain. The Selfridge name is familiar today in high streets across the country.

In 1935 he celebrated the Silver Jubilee of King George V by adding a roof garden to his Oxford Street store. You don't have to have British parents to contribute to Britain. IBM came to Britain in 1951 and has been investing here ever since.

Just moved into a new office building where customers can learn what computers can do to help make their businesses more competitive and government more efficient. All this investment in the last 10 years alone has totalled almost £1,000 million.



### Brother of Colombian President released

Bogota - A two-minute silence was observed throughout Colombia at noon yesterday as part of a national demonstration for peace to a country torn by both political subversion and violent crime (Geoffrey Matthews writes).

Sensing the national mood, leftist guerrillas released the brother of President Belisario Betancur whom they had kidnapped two weeks ago.

The national demonstration, unprecedented in Colombia's history, started with a signal to national radio and was accompanied by fire brigade sirens and the ringing of church bells. Traffic stopped and people waved white flags.

The demonstration, supported by the Government, had been called by the Liberal and Conservative parties and was backed by a Socialist alliance and the Communist Party. It had been planned before Señor Jaime Betancur was kidnapped in Bogota.

### Oberammergau suit fails

Munich - The women of Oberammergau will go on having to be young and single to be allowed to decide in the traditional once-a-decade Passion Play (Barbara von Ow writes).

The Bavarian Constitutional Court yesterday turned down a suit alleging that the play's regulations violated constitutional rights. Only women who are single, childless and under 35, have the right to elect members to the Passion Play Committee.

### Panda ailing

Lin-Ling, the American National Zoo's 12-year-old female giant panda, is seriously ill with kidney failure. Her chances of recovery were poor, zoo officials in Washington said.

### Flynt in dock

Chicago (Reuters) - The sex magazine publisher, Larry Flynt, was jailed yesterday for 60 days for contempt of court after he had shouted obscenities and spat at a Federal judge. He has been in jail in Chicago since his arrest last Saturday for violating a travel ban.

### Rapist flogged

Karachi (Reuters) - A young man was flogged to northern Pakistan before a crowd of 25,000 people after an Islamic court convicted him of rape, the Pakistan news agency reported yesterday. Raza Khan received 10 lashes.

### Nuclear blast

Wellington (AFP) - New Zealand scientists monitored a small French nuclear test explosion at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific on Saturday, an official spokesman said yesterday.

### \$1m ransom paid

La Paz (AFP) - Lufthansa paid \$1m for the release of its airline representative here who was kidnapped on November 14, the Bolivian Interior Minister announced. Herr Michael Wurche was freed 11 days after his kidnapping, but his abductors have not been found.

# Crisis in Lebanon: Israeli anger grows

From Mario Modiano Athens

The first of four Greek ships chartered to evacuate the 4,000 Palestinians loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat, is due to reach the port of Tripoli tomorrow.

The Greek Government responded to a request from the PLO leader for help. The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine made the arrangements and the four ships will take the Palestinians to North Yemen and Tunisia.

"The ships will fly the flags of Greece and the United Nations, as the whole operation will be under the supervision of the U.N. Secretary-General," a spokesman said.

The contracts were signed yesterday between the Greek shipowners and representatives of the PLO, which will bear the cost, including a two per cent war-risk levy.

● JERUSALEM: Pressure is mounting on the Israeli Government not to let Mr Arafat leave safely after the PLO attack on a Jerusalem bus (Christopher Walker writes).

In an interview in Paris, broadcast by Israel Radio, Mr Ariel Sharon, the former Defence Minister, who is now Minister without Portfolio, claimed that it would be a grave mistake for the Israelis to allow Mr Arafat to leave Lebanon, the cost of which would be the revivification of the PLO.

Mr Sharon's demand reflected the anger felt after Tuesday's explosion which killed four Israelis, including two children, aged 11 and 4, and an elderly man of 77. Ten of the 30 civilians still hospitalized were in a serious condition last night and one was described as critical.

Pressing his call for decisive action against Mr Arafat, the former Defence Minister stressed that the destruction of "the terrorist movement" had



Business as usual: A member of the British contingent in Beirut, carrying his rifle and a small Union Flag, gets on with the job as his future is debated in London. British soldiers have so far escaped serious injury despite last Friday's destruction of a Land-Rover.

been the most important outcome of the Lebanon war. If the PLO was not permitted to reorganize, the way would be open for a Middle East settlement, he said.

Although both wings of the PLO have claimed responsibility for the bus blast, the first claim from Mr Arafat's group in

Tripoli is regarded here as the most authentic. A senior Israeli official said that once those responsible had been isolated retaliation would be ordered.

It is known that gunboats and at least one submarine from the Israeli Navy have been mounting a blockade outside Tripoli and that one ship, carrying Mr

## Stick and carrot from Assad

From Robert Flak, Damascus

Insisting that their American "prisoner of war" was being well treated in military custody in Damascus, the Syrians yesterday handed back to the US Government the body of the airman who died in Sunday's American air raid in Lebanon and announced that Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's Middle East envoy, would be welcomed if he came to Damascus.

Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, even said that the US should not "lose its role as a mediator power in the Middle East". It was a striking performance.

It was also a familiar Syrian tactic - a carrot-and-stick approach - to Washington that involved further condemnation of the Americans for their strategic agreement with Israel and a formal promise that US reconnaissance flights over Syrian military positions in Lebanon - which the Syrians say are still going on - will continue to be treated as hostile and fired at by ground defences.

According to the Syrian Foreign Ministry yesterday the Americans were being openly on the side of the Israelis.

Officially the American raids cost the lives of two Syrian soldiers - unofficially the figure is put by diplomats at 40 dead with 120 wounded - and the

political repercussions of the air strike are still reverberating through Damascus. It was left to Mr Faruk al-Sharar, the Syrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to put Syria's case yesterday at a press conference in Damascus, in which he claimed that the US reconnaissance flights over Lebanon were a violation of international law.

Having obviously studied the consternation of America's allies in the multinational force, Mr al-Sharar, who is one of the Syrian Government's more eloquent spokesmen, observed sharply that the British and Italians were "wiser" than the Americans and French because they were re-considering the presence of their soldiers in Lebanon.

Even more serious than the air raids, he contended, was the American decision "to adopt the Israeli concept of security" by sending aircraft over the Syrian lines in preparation for a future attack in Lebanon.

Mr al-Sharar said that Lieutenant Robert Goodman, the US pilot captured on Sunday, was officially considered a prisoner of war.

President Hafiz Assad's health was also praised by the minister, who claimed that the Syrian leader had recovered from his operation - officially from an appendicitis but widely

## Chastened Americans review their tactics

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The US Navy is carrying out an investigation into the downing of two of its aircraft over Syrian-occupied Lebanon on Sunday. It may change tactics to reduce losses.

The Americans have been stung by criticism from US and Israeli experts that the strike had been poorly executed, with faulty tactics, inexperienced pilots and aircraft that were too slow.

A US naval officer, who declined to be identified, told journalists that Sunday's losses, two aircraft out of 28 engaged, were just over 7 per cent, which was similar to loss levels during World War Two, and in Vietnam.

The relatively heavy loss would be taken into account when planning future raids. The aircraft met stiffer resistance than expected and information about Syrian anti-aircraft batteries in Lebanon was inadequate, the officer said.

A morning haze over the targets had hampered visibility. General Mordchaie Hod, a former Israeli Air Force commander, blamed the American pilots' "lack of experience" for the loss of two aircraft in one raid. Israel has lost only three aircraft since it invaded Lebanon last year.

The British force shall enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded the technical and administrative staff of the British Embassy in Beirut, and shall be exempt from immigration and customs requirements, and restrictions on entering or departing from Lebanon.

## Mandate for British peace force

The conditions under which a British contingent would participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon were agreed in an exchange of notes between the British and Lebanese governments on January 31, 1983.

A letter written by Mr Elie Salem, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Lebanon, to the British Government said:

Your Excellency, I have the honour to refer to the discussions which have taken place between representatives of our two governments concerning the establishment of a temporary Multinational Force (MNF) in the Beirut area. The Mandate of the MNF is to provide an interposition force at agreed locations and thereby provide a multi-national presence to assist the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) in the Beirut area. This presence will facilitate the restoration of Lebanese Government sovereignty and authority over the Beirut area, and thereby further efforts of my Government to assure the safety of persons in the area. The MNF may undertake other functions only by mutual agreement among governments. The MNF is currently composed of contingents of the armed forces of France, Italy and the United States of America.

In the foregoing context, I have the honour to propose that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland deploy a force of approximately 100 personnel to Beirut for a period of three months, subject to the following terms and conditions:

- (i) The British military force shall carry out basic tasks as may be agreed between the United Kingdom and Lebanon.
- (ii) Command authority over the British force will be exercised exclusively by the British Government through existing British diplomatic and military channels.
- (iii) The LAF and MNF will form a liaison and co-ordination committee.
- (iv) The British force will operate in close coordination with the Lebanese Armed Forces.
- (v) In carrying out its duties, the British force will not engage in hostilities or other operations of a warlike nature. It may, however, exercise the right of self-defence.
- (vi) Notwithstanding the time limits proposed above, the British force will depart from Lebanon upon the request of the President of Lebanon or upon the decision of the British Government. Any proposal for renewal of the Mandate would be subject to consultation between the Government of the Lebanon and her Majesty's Government and the agreement of both parties.
- (vii) The Government of Lebanon and the LAF will take all measures necessary to ensure the protection of the British force's personnel to include security assurances from all armed elements not now under the authority of the Lebanese Government that they will refrain from hostilities and not interfere with any activities of the MNF.
- (viii) The British force will enjoy the degree of freedom of movement and the right to undertake those activities deemed necessary for the performance of its mission for the support of its personnel. Accordingly, the members of

## French put blame on Britain but try to avoid recriminations

From Diana Geddes, Paris

If the British are surprised by France's apparent volte-face at Athens on the question of finding a long-term solution to Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, the French are equally surprised at Britain's reaction, believing that it is the British rather than the French who are primarily to blame for the summit's failure.

At the official level very little is being said, save to emphasize France's desire and determination to continue to work for a satisfactory settlement, and every effort is being made to avoid recriminations of any kind. Unlike Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Mitterrand has made no public comment on Britain's attitude during the summit, despite his strong private feelings.

The only official statement on Athens after yesterday's Cabinet meeting was that President Mitterrand had expressed the hope that the present crisis would help concentrate minds, and that he did not believe in the "self-destruction" of Europe. "If one can dominate the crises, progress is possible" he said.

The resignation of M André Chanderagor as Minister for European Affairs, and his nomination as President of the Cour des comptes, France's highest "court" for the control of public finances, was also announced at the Cabinet meeting. M Chanderagor's departure from the Government had been arranged for some time and had nothing to do with the success or failure of the Athens summit, however. He was considered a tough and competent minister.

President Mitterrand had no need to apportion blame, however. The press has done that for him. There is a unanimous feeling here that it was Mrs Thatcher's intransigence and unwillingness to take one small step toward her Community partners that caused the impasse which led to the total breakdown of negotiations.

That view is supported in private by officials. They reject the notion that President Mitterrand's declaration that there could be no long-term agreement on Britain's EEC budget contribution represented a radical shift of position from that taken by French officials and ministers in the weeks before the summit.

M Chanderagor was simply restating the basic principle, always adopted by France, that Britain could not continue to operate outside the Treaty of Rome, they insist. France was not willing to countenance a reform of the treaty to suit Britain and it could no longer accept the present arrangements which in effect rewarded those countries which did not respect the Community preference and continued to import goods from outside the EEC.

M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, announced last night that agreement had been reached in bilateral talks with the West Germans at Athens to phase out within a specified period the Monetary Compensation Amounts (MCA's) on agricultural goods which act as a tax on exports for a country with a weak currency such as France, and a subsidy on imports for a country with a strong currency, such as West Germany.

There is a 10 per cent difference between France and West Germany at present. The abolition of the MCA's has been one of the French farmers' chief demands.

The Commission hopes to make its voice heard again. President Mitterrand who takes over the presidency for six months in the New Year, laid great stress in Athens on the vital importance of running the community rigidly according to the principles laid down in the Treaty of Rome.

So it is probable that he will do away with the orthodox special council idea and concentrate on reaching agreements on the basis of Commission proposals argued out between ministers in regular council sessions.

● BONN: Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the West German Parliament yesterday he did not hide his disappointment at the failure of the Athens summit but he was not prepared to apportion blame (Michael Binyon writes).

West Germany would do its best to ensure that the next council meeting was better able to fulfil its task, and Bonn would hold a series of bilateral meetings with its community partners.

The Chancellor said he hoped the crisis would lead to a change in thinking.

● MADRID: In spite of the Athens debacle, both the Spanish and Portuguese Governments have reasserted their wish to join the EEC (Richard Wigg writes).

## Woman MP fails to get Cabinet job

From Alan McGregor Geneva

Mrs Lilian Uchtenhagen, the Socialist Party candidate, yesterday failed to become Switzerland's first woman cabinet minister. In a combined session of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, she received 96 votes against 124 for the party's second choice, Mr Otto Stich.

According to opinion polls, 67 per cent of the population supported the idea of a woman in the seven-member Federal Cabinet. There are 24 women in Parliament.

"It is obviously difficult to find a woman who pleases," Mrs Uchtenhagen said. "But perhaps I have opened the way for a woman minister." Her Zurich party headquarters described the majority of MPs as misogynists.

improve only if the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan, stops supporting Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and reduces its troops and missiles along the Chinese border.

Intervention hint, page 8

## US weighs up Managua overtures

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The United States is ready to intensify its diplomatic efforts to test fully the sincerity of the leftist Nicaraguan Government's promise to hold elections in 1985 and to grant an amnesty to most of the rebels fighting it.

The State Department spokesman here said caution was necessary in interpreting the current peace signals from Nicaragua. "We don't know whether the signals represent a real willingness to deal with the substantive issues. The test is going to come in the actual negotiating process."

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, on Monday welcomed the Nicaraguan Government's recent statements which made clear he was waiting for "reality to be put behind the rhetoric."

● TEGUCIGALPA: Nicaraguan rebel leaders rejected the offer of amnesty to Nicaraguans who had left the country since 1979 (NYT reports).

The amnesty decree was issued two days ago, and a Nicaraguan Government spokesman said that rebel leaders, among whom, Señor Calero was mentioned specifically, were not eligible.

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To qualify, your son must be a UK resident.

He must expect to obtain at least 5 'O' levels in summer '84, including English, Maths and Physics, and if recommended by a Liaison Officer he will then be invited to pass a stiff interview and medical.

And please note the scholarship is restricted to the Royal Navy Seaman and Engineer Officer specialisations and Royal Marines Officer candidates.

But for more detailed information call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office or write to Captain S. G. Palmer RN, Officer Entry Section, Dept. 268, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Tell him your son's name, date of birth, address, school and the subjects he is sitting or has passed at 'O' level. Closing date for applications is 30/4/84.

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**ROYAL NAVY OFFICER**

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# Argentine air threat to Falklands aims to run up Britain's bill

From Douglas Tweedale  
Buenos Aires

The outgoing head of Argentina's Air Force, Brigadier Augusto Hughes, has vowed that Argentine planes will test Britain's defences on the Falkland Islands and harass them to make the defence more expensive for Mrs Thatcher.

"The Air Force will be present in our sovereign airspace, testing and probing the enemy's defence capabilities to wear him down and make his defence more costly," the commander said.

Brigadier Hughes, who resigned his command on Tuesday in preparation for the transfer of power to the elected civilian government, said in a farewell speech that "the more effective our presence is, the more it will cost the enemy to maintain his forces."

He added that it would be difficult for Britain to continue "providing dollars (for the defence of the islands), especially since those colonies do not produce any dividends.

The Air Force has traditionally been the most nationalistic of Argentina's armed forces.



Señor Alfonsín: Polishing up his first speech

as the country's first civilian ruler in nearly eight years.

In a brief meeting postponed from Monday, the joint houses of Congress confirmed the results of the elections last October which gave Señor Alfonsín the victory, and officially named him President.

Señor Alfonsín is to be sworn in on Saturday in a ceremony that will be attended by a number of European and Latin American heads of state, including Spain's Señor Felipe Gonzalez. The US is to be represented by a delegation led by Vice-President George Bush.

The President-elect was putting the finishing touches yesterday on a speech he is to deliver to Congress before being sworn in, while his advisers prepared a package of emergency measures they will propose immediately after Señor Alfonsín takes power.

These measures are believed to include sanctions against military officers for human rights abuses in recent years, economic measures aimed at reducing Argentina's inflation rates of more than 400 per cent, and a plan to reform the structure of the armed forces.

and it is known that many officers still harbour strong feelings because of the heavy losses suffered by air crews during the war with Britain.

Brigadier Hughes also said that the Air Force proposed that British capital frozen here during the war should not be released and that British companies not be allowed to take profits out of the country.

Meanwhile, the Argentine Congress formally proclaimed Señor Raul Alfonsín as the next President of Argentina just four days before he is to take office



Question time: Mr Schultz (right) with Herr Genscher at his press conference

# Shultz eager to meet Gromyko

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, said yesterday he was "more than ready" to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet opposite number, at the opening of the European disarmament conference in Stockholm on January 17.

He told a press conference at the end of his brief round of talks with government and opposition leaders here that he expected to attend the conference, which he described as important, as there was strong support among the Western Allies for their foreign ministers to be present at the opening.

Mr Shultz has not turned into an angry confrontation over the shooting down of the Korean airliner.

However, among the European allies, West Germany in

particular has been pressing Washington for a resumption of a high-level dialogue. On the eve of Mr Shultz's arrival Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, called on the West to take the initiative in improving East-West relations.

Mr Shultz said the US and West Germany had no differences on Nato strategy.

In his meeting with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr Shultz also discussed Lebanon, where, he said, the situation was "troublesome" American forces there would continue to defend themselves against attacks. He was convinced the Israelis would withdraw from Lebanon and the task now was to persuade the Syrians to do as well.

LONDON: Whitehall

sources confirmed last night that Mrs Thatcher had replied to the letter from President Andropov in which the Soviet leader made one last appeal to halt the deployment of American missiles in Britain (Henry Stanhope writes).

The Russian initiative involved a series of such letters to West European leaders, in which threats and cajolery were used in an attempt to persuade them to change their minds.

Neither Downing Street nor the Foreign Office would discuss the contents of Mrs Thatcher's reply, but it is understood to have thrown the ball back into the Russian court with a demand that the East rather than the West should show more flexibility in any future arms talks.

# The Islamic summit Delegates ignore plight of Biharis

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

Just 10 minutes by rickshaw from the concrete architectural caprice housing the Islamic foreign ministers' conference here lies the teeming human wasteland where the stranded Biharis dwell.

While the delegates utter resounding speeches about Muslim brotherhood these Muslims, these victims of inter-Muslim strife and sufferers from Muslim neglect, are unable even to contact the visitors to Dhaka because of the wall of security surrounding them.

Some 250,000 Biharis, non-Bengali Pakistanis stranded here after the war in 1971, live in camps like Geneva Camp, Mubammadpur, close to the centre of Dhaka. In huts made of palm thatch, 8ft by 6ft, families of five live in a warehouse, dark in the absence of natural windows, smoky with cooking fires and heaving with humanity. Young families, elderly widows, old men and their orphaned grandchildren live in pens.

In summer the heat is intense, the flies appalling, the smells unimaginable. In the monsoon nothing dries, the roofs pour with water, the paths turn to swamps. "For the past 12 years," say their leaders, "we have been living amidst hunger, malnutrition, disease, insecurity and filth. A whole generation of children is being slowly wasted away, without education or proper upbringing."

The Bangladesh Government recognizes no obligation to honour their contracts.

The Biharis - the majority do come from Bihar, but many hail from Bombay, or Madras, or many other parts of India - were mainly railway employees who were given the chance of opting for Pakistan, or India by the departing British Administration in 1947. They chose Pakistan, and rather than risk the bloody riots of Punjab, they opted for East Bengal.

After the war their assets were frozen, many of them lost their jobs. Some 600,000 asked to go to the western wing, to take up their lives again.

But Pakistan did not want them. They had never lived in what was left of Pakistan. Bangladesh did not want them. India had no interest in taking them. So they were herded into camps and left to the Red Cross to look after.

They have been there ever since. Those who can make a living by casual labour, by putting rickshaws, shining shoes or begging. The rest live on the allowance of wheat given by the Government to sustain them. Their pensions have stopped, their insurance schemes ended.

The Bangladesh Government recognizes no obligation to honour their contracts.

# Iran renews threat to shut Hormuz

From Our Own Correspondent, Dhaka

Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, minced no words in telling the Islamic conference here yesterday that Iran would not hesitate to close the Strait of Hormuz if its interests in the Gulf were threatened.

Dr Velayati, bearded and wearing no tie, told the meeting of Islamic foreign ministers, which includes the Gulf States, Kuwait and Qatar as well as Iraq: "If we are ever deprived of our inalienable and legitimate rights then we reserve the right to reconsider our undertaking (to keep the Gulf open). In that case the Persian Gulf region will be secure for nobody, and we will not hesitate in closing down the Strait of Hormuz."

TEHRAN: Captain Buhman Afzali, the former Iranian Navy Commander-in-Chief, admitted before a court here yesterday to spying for the Soviet Union.

The Iranian Foreign Minister, flanked by two turbaned mullahs, made no reference to the goodwill mission, led by President Sekou Toure of Guinea, which was set up by the last Islamic summit. Every speech made to the conference so far has referred to the tragedy of the Iran-Iraq war.

The Iraqi delegate to the meeting, Mr Hamad Alwan, the Minister of State, told the conference that Iraq was perfectly prepared to accept the goodwill mission's plan.

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# Cautious Ozal pledges to axe ministries

From Rasik Gardilek, Ankara

Military rule ended in Turkey yesterday when President Kenan Evren called on Mr Turgut Ozal, last month's general election winner, to form a government.

General Evren said he hoped that "now that the faults of Turkey's former democratic system are corrected and democracy is based on firmer foundations, there will be no further breakdowns".

Mr Ozal thanked the President for saving the country from certain disaster, pledging every effort to consolidate the successes attained.

Mr Ozal admitted his five-year term in power would not be easy because of the problems confronting the country, for which he invoked "the help of God". Improving the lot of the "central column" (his description of the middle class) would be a priority.

The former chief of the economy who was swept to power on a ticket of liberal economic policies and a hard drive against inflation, said he would reduce the number of ministries to streamline the bureaucracy.

He has also promised to eliminate the influence of the state on the economy and to restore the economic stabilization programme, which he had masterminded, to its original ruthlessness.

ISTANBUL: The newspaper, *Hurriyet*, reappeared on news-stands yesterday after martial-law authorities lifted a week-long ban on publication of the largest circulation daily.

Publication was allegedly suspended because the paper printed an obituary, which praised the late Ismail Bilen, the former secretary-general of the outlawed Turkish Communist Party.

# Opposition to Marcos joins forces

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippine opposition groups yesterday announced plans to hold a national people's congress next month to elect an "alternative government" of 15 sectoral leaders who would be willing to hold reconciliation talks with President Ferdinand Marcos.

The formation of the multi-sectoral congress was accompanied by a warning from the organizers that it was the last attempt to avert further radicalization of the Filipino people.

The chairman of the congress, Mr Agapito Aquino, brother of the murdered opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, said the principle aim was to debunk claims that the opposition lacked a leader of the calibre of Mr Marcos.

# Shultz eager to meet Gromyko

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, said yesterday he was "more than ready" to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet opposite number, at the opening of the European disarmament conference in Stockholm on January 17.

He told a press conference at the end of his brief round of talks with government and opposition leaders here that he expected to attend the conference, which he described as important, as there was strong support among the Western Allies for their foreign ministers to be present at the opening.

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LONDON: Whitehall

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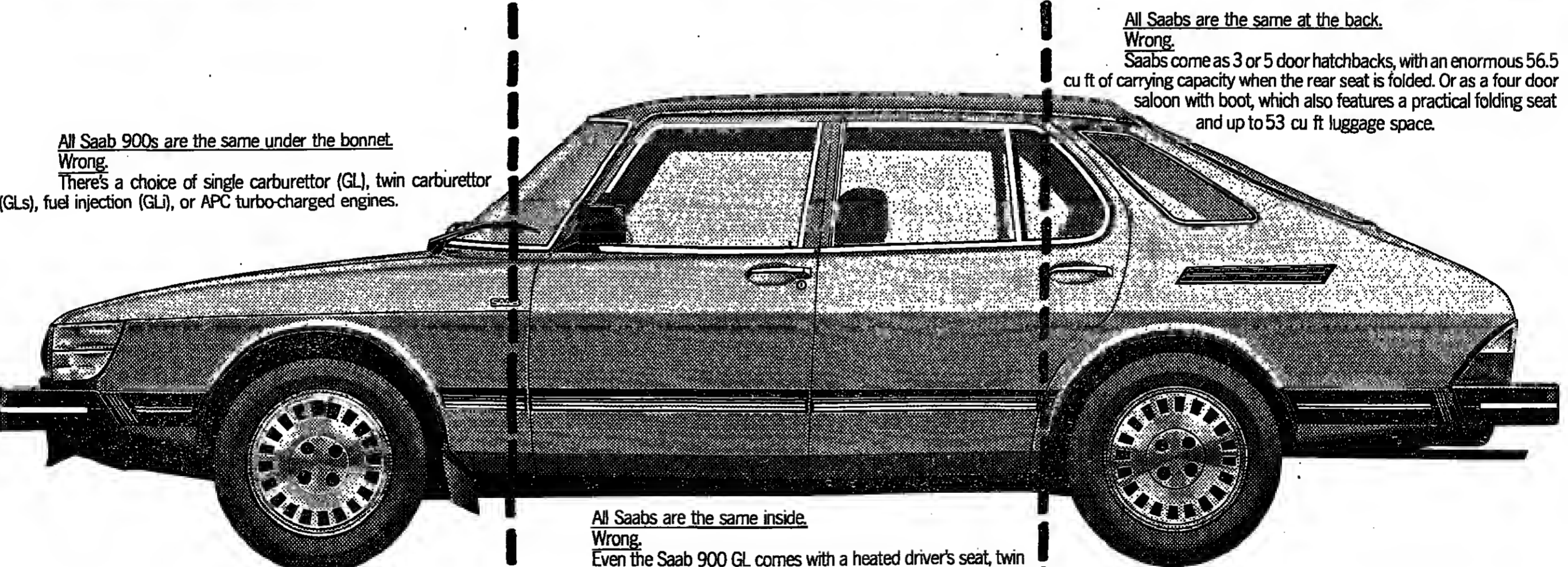
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# AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE DECEPTIVE APPEARANCE OF A SAAB



All Saab 900s are the same under the bonnet. Wrong. There's a choice of single carburettor (GL), twin carburettor (GLs), fuel injection (GLi), or APC turbo-charged engines.

All Saabs are the same at the back. Wrong. Saabs come as 3 or 5 door hatchbacks, with an enormous 56.5 cu ft of carrying capacity when the rear seat is folded. Or as a four door saloon with boot, which also features a practical folding seat and up to 53 cu ft luggage space.

All Saabs are the same inside. Wrong. Even the Saab 900 GL comes with a heated driver's seat, twin internally adjustable mirrors, velour seats, front and rear seat belts, power steering and our unique heating and ventilation system. The GLs, and the GLi shown here, also feature central locking, 5-speed gearbox, rev counter and wide wheels with low profile tyres. And the Turbo has electric windows, tinted glass, electric mirrors, a heated passenger seat, and luxury upholstery. While on our top models you can even specify leather upholstery, cruise control and air conditioning.

By now you will have discovered that despite appearances, Saabs can be as individual as you wish. On the other hand, because we never compromise on necessities for sake of appearances, you'll find every Saab has headlamp wash-wipes, daytime running lights, self repairing bumpers, all round asbestos-free disc brakes, one of the strongest passenger safety cages in the automotive world, and as a test drive will prove, front wheel drive and 60% weight over the driven wheels makes a Saab handle like a sports car. After all this, you might be deceived into thinking that Saabs are expensive. You'd be wrong.

**SAAB 900 FROM £7,320.**

The Saab 900GL costs £7,320. Model illustrated is Saab 900 GLi 5 door at £9,090. Prices correct at time of going to press and include car tax and VAT. Road fund licence, delivery charges and number plates are extra. Saab (GB) Britain Ltd, Saab House, Fieldhouse Lane, Marlow, Bucks. SL7 1LY. Telephone: (06284) 6977. After-sales (0604) 43643.

Dawn raids on 70 right wingers' homes

Bonn bans neo-Nazis

From Michael Biayon Bonn

After dawn raids throughout West Germany on the homes of 70 known neo-Nazis...

In a carefully coordinated action, police in nine federal states searched the homes of leading members of the Action Front of National Socialists/National Activists...

The Action Front is estimated to have 270 members, mainly young people, organized into 32 local "comradeships"...

Herr Zimmermann called the Front the most active of the neo-Nazi groups in the federal Republic...

He accused the Action Front of trying to revive the National Socialist Party...

The Government has been disturbed by the way members of banned neo-Nazi parties have regrouped under new names...



Herr Michael Kühnen heads the Action Front

of Crystal Night, when Jewish shops were destroyed...

Herr Zimmermann said Nazi ideas were repellent to the vast majority of Germans...

The Government has been disturbed by the way members of banned neo-Nazi parties have regrouped under new names...

Among the affiliated right-wing groups included in yesterday's ban is one called Action for the Repatriation of Foreigners...

Chun struggles to legitimize his rule

Scars of May, 1980 are still unhealed

In the first of two articles from Seoul, David Watts reports on the firm hand with which the Government grips the people.

As President Reagan peered across the Demilitarized Zone into North Korea last month and denounced the totalitarian Pyeongyang Government...

The American President's visit brought an unassumed calm to the campuses of South Korea and after his departure the battle was joined again...

Students denouncing President Chun and the US defied government squads to mount leaflet protests...

The students are demanding release from the heavy hand of the Chun Government...

numbers are relatively small, the Government takes them seriously, and with good reason...

SOUTH KOREA Part 1

President Park Chung Hee by the Head of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in 1979.

Park, a dour authoritarian, tended to use his powers ad hoc. President Chun has institutionalized many of Park's measures...

The ruthless way in which he seized power, and the bloody May of 1980 in Kwangju, have

never been forgotten by Koreans. That month the city's students turned out in mass protests...

President Chun earned the sobriquet "The Butcher of Kwangju". Three years later the scars are still not healed and the President is still struggling to legitimize his rule.

For a period after the uprising there were strenuous efforts to give the regime a more humane face...

"The military," according to a foreigner, "feel no obligation to obey the law on any level."



President Chun: He seems oblivious to criticism

They're a totally independent entity. There is almost no area of human activity in which the Government has not taken complete control.

Some of the hundreds who were removed during the President's "purification" programme after he took office have been given back their rights...

Even the Rangoon bombing, which cost the country its four brightest ministers, brought no public sympathy for President Chun...

The President visited the families of the dead men, but Koreans resented the fact that he made no attempt to apologize to the country in the manner of a general who has lost his troops...

The bombing was the latest in a series of incidents which included the shooting down of the Korean airliner and a series of financial scandals.

In a Confucian society such disasters are often taken as signs that the ruler has lost the "mandate of Heaven" and is no longer fit to rule.

Tomorrow: Diplomatic success

Peking hint on intervention

Peking (Reuters, AP) - British and Chinese negotiators met here yesterday for a fresh round of formal talks on Hongkong's future...

The spokesman, Mr Qi Huaiyuan, denied that China was rushing to reach a formula for Hongkong's future...

He reassured Hongkong journalists that the colony would be allowed to retain its capitalist social and economic systems under Chinese rule.

The two-day meeting, the seventh since the two sides began detailed discussions in July, was not expected to produce any news of progress...

announce its policies for the colony next September, whether Britain and China had reached agreement on its future or not.

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When negotiators reconvene, the British team will have a new leader. The ambassador to Peking, Sir Percy Cradock...

In his place, across the table from China's Deputy-Foreign Minister, Mr Yao Guang, will be the new ambassador, Mr Richard Evans.

Announcing the setting up of a joint venture company to build nuclear power plant near Hongkong, the official New China news agency reported that it had been agreed in fruitful talks between Britain's Department of Trade and Industry, and officials of the Chinese Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power.

Letter from Moscow

Traumatic memory set in granite

It looks, judging by the artist's impression, like a vast furled-up flag swirling into the sky. Set in parkland on a hill above one of Moscow's main arterial roads, the red granite "Victory Monument" will dominate a memorial complex...

When it is finished (work has already started), millions of visitors will come in coachloads from factories and schools to listen to guides and look at the exhibitions. Yet apart from the dwindling numbers of ex-soldiers and airmen, very few of the visitors will remember what the monument project commemorates - the Second World War.

Foreigners in Moscow are often struck by the way the war is still recalled as if it happened yesterday. Westerners, especially those under 40, tend to regard the war as ancient history...

Wartime memories are kept alive artificially by the regime: they dominate Soviet films and books, and you cannot seem to turn on the television without seeing a group of bemuddled veterans reliving their battles.

On the other hand, for many Russians the war against Hitler, which claimed 20 million Soviet lives (a figure which needs no artificial respiration to keep it alive).

The Young Pioneers who stand guard by the eternal flame in cities all over Russia are left in no doubt that their parents or grand parents endured terrible suffering which must not be repeated.

There are some Muscovites, though, who can be heard to mutter that the Victory Monument is a colossal waste of meagre public resources...

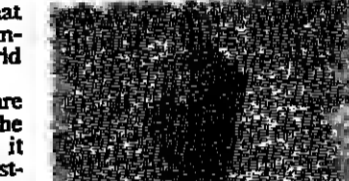
The official announcement said the capital's workers had "decided" to donate the money to the Victory Monument, and though very few seem to have been consulted there were no voices raised in dissent.

Richard Owen

Hitler's troops came so close to entering Moscow they could have caught a bus into town. Had there been any buses running...

Still, literary-minded Russians point out that Tolstoy erected his monument to the 1812 war against Napoleon half a century after the war had ended, yet nobody thought War and Peace odd.

Known ironically as "Welcome Hill", it guards the approach to Moscow from the west.



Victory Monument: It will dominate the complex

Smolensk, Minsk and ultimately central Europe. It was on this hill that Napoleon stood and waited in vain for the Moscow city fathers to come to and greet him as a conquering hero.

The coach parties will no doubt pause at these memorials to the patriotic war of 1812 before going up the hill to consider the Great Patriotic War of 1941 and the new Victory Monument.

The Moscow city authorities recently announced that 31m roubles had been raised during voluntary work on a Saturday - the tradition known as a communist *sabotnik* - and that the money would be spent on constructing the new memorial park complex.

The official announcement said the capital's workers had "decided" to donate the money to the Victory Monument, and though very few seem to have been consulted there were no voices raised in dissent.

Richard Owen

Shuttle returns today after record mission

From Trevor Fishlock New York

The space shuttle Columbia returns to earth today after 10 busy days in orbit. The mission was extended an extra day to allow the crew more time for experiments and observations in the European Spacelab carried in Columbia's hold.

The six-man crew welcomed the extra day because failures in a computer, transmitting and photographic equipment, put them behind schedule.

The 10-day flight is a shuttle record, and by the time Columbia lands at Edwards Air Force Base in California at 4 pm GMT, it will have travelled 4.2m miles at a height of 155 miles above Earth.

By yesterday morning, 37 of the 70 experiments in Spacelab had been completed.

MOSCOW: Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Alexander Alexandrov returned yesterday to their home in Star City, a space workers' settlement near Moscow, two weeks after the end of their 150-day mission aboard Salyut 7.

New year poll inevitable in Denmark

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen

A New Year election is virtually inevitable in Denmark after the refusal of Opposition parties to vote for the draft 1984 budget...

Mr Poul Schluter, Denmark's first Conservative Prime Minister this century, threatened yesterday to call an election unless he receives parliamentary backing for what he sees as the cornerstone of his administration's policy - an austerity budget containing £700m of public expenditure cuts.

These would reduce the budget deficit to less than £4,500m, the first drop in Denmark's budget deficit in a decade.

The Social Democrats, the largest Opposition group, demanded reductions in the planned savings and announced that they would vote against the budget for the first time since 1929, when the Bill comes before Parliament for a final reading on December 15.

Ford Transit advertisement featuring a large image of the car and text: 'THE NEW LONG WHEELBASE FORD TRANSITS, NOW AT LOWER PRICES. New Ford Transit long wheelbase prices are down...'

هكذا من الأصل



Purpose of acquiring trading stock

Statutory or common-law conspiracy

Coates (Inspector of Taxes) v Arndale Properties Ltd

Reed (Inspector of Taxes) v Nova Securities Ltd

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Kerr

For an asset to be acquired "as trading stock" within the meaning of section 274(1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970...

The court (Lord Justice Lawton dissenting) dismissed the Crown's appeal from the decision of Mr Justice Walton...

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted in both cases.

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owned subsidiaries within the Town and City group and dealt in land.

Another subsidiary, Sovereign Property Investments (Newport) Ltd (SPI) had spent £5,313,822 on a property development scheme...

On March 30, 1973, SPI transferred the property to the taxpayer for a consideration shown by book entries as £3,090,000.

Where the sole purpose of the acquisition of an asset by the taxpayer company was to obtain a fiscal advantage for the group of companies...

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In August 1973 the Littlewoods company offered to sell to the taxpayer for £30,000 the whole of the registered share capital of Medallion...

For the purposes of corporation tax those debts and shares had been acquired by the Littlewoods company at a cost of £3,936,765.

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LORD JUSTICE FOX, concurring on the first appeal, said that the words "trading stock" must imply an acquisition for a trading purpose and to constitute a trading purpose the purpose must be commercial in character.

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Regina v Ayres Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Poplewell

The question whether conspiracy to defraud at common law could only be charged where the evidence did not support any substantive statutory conspiracy...

MR JUSTICE KILNER BROWN, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the substantive fraud alleged was an intention to obtain money from an insurance company by a false representation...

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above shall not apply in any case where the agreement in question amounts to a conspiracy to defraud at common law...

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within a conspiracy to defraud, and that an indictment was not rendered invalid merely because it charged conspiracy to defraud if truly the offence was conspiracy to steal.

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the draughtsman plainly envisaged that a conspiracy to defraud might also be conspiracy as defined by section 1(1), and so provided in section 5(2).

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Claiming for interest

Alsabah Maritime Services Company Ltd v Philippine International Shipping Corporation

Although a contracting party could in some circumstances be liable in special damages for interest charges which another party had incurred by reason of the first party's default in paying sums due under the contract...

further charges would not arise under it unless agreed between the parties, and where the charging of interest was illegal in the jurisdiction in which the contract sum should have been paid.

MR JUSTICE NEILL so stated in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division on November 30, giving judgment for the plaintiff company for sums due under a contract which it had made with the defendant corporation.

For a Rolex Oyster, flying round the world is just a routine job.

After nearly 60 hours without sleep, flying at 17,000 feet over India, Judith Chisholm began to hallucinate. Faces of relatives and friends began to appear around her in the cockpit. But even then, with her physical and mental reserves virtually exhausted, Judith Chisholm was determined to continue her record breaking round-the-world flight and fly on to Sri Lanka.



touched down at London, Heathrow, her tiny single-engined aircraft had taken her over 27,000 miles in 15 days. She had broken 29 world records including the fastest-ever round-the-world flight by a woman.

During those 15 days she had slept for less than 40 hours.

Little wonder then to hear Judith describe her regular occupation of flying executive jets around Europe as "just a routine job."

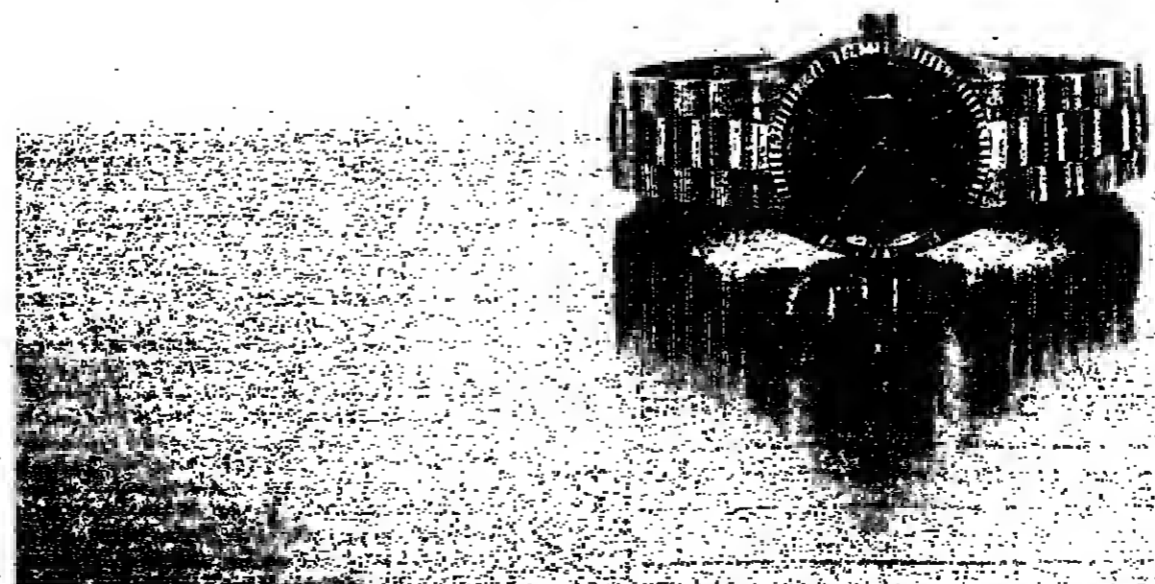
For Judith Chisholm, part of the routine of any flight is a Rolex Oyster.

"On a normal flight, having a totally reliable watch is essential," she says. "To attempt to fly round the world without one would be absolute madness. A Rolex Oyster is that totally reliable watch. Unlike me, it was wide awake for every second of those 360 hours."

It is reassuring to know that every Rolex Oyster Chronometer is constructed to withstand a flight like Judith Chisholm's.



ROLEX of Geneva



The Rolex Datejust Chronometer (6527/8). In 18ct. gold; stainless steel and yellow metal; or stainless steel. All with matching bracelet. Watch shown actual size.

Only a select group of jewellers sell Rolex watches. For the address of your nearest Rolex jeweller, and for further information on the complete range of Rolex watches, write to: The Rolex Watch Company Limited, 1 Green Street, London W1Y 4JY.

Uncorroborated evidence of mental patients

Regina v Bagshaw and Others Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Kilner Brown and Mr Justice Poplewell

The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) certified that a point of law of general public importance was involved in the question whether in a case where the evidence for the Crown was solely that of a witness who was not in one of the accepted categories of suspect witnesses, but who by reason of his mental condition and criminal convictions fulfilled the same criteria, the judge must warn the jury that it was dangerous to convict on his uncorroborated evidence.

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# The unlikely civil servant

## The Times Profile Lord Carrington

Britain's two most remarkable foreign secretaries since the war have come from opposite extremes of the social spectrum. Yet there are revealing similarities between them, in content if not in form. Neither Ernest Bevin nor Lord Carrington - due to be named tomorrow as the next Secretary-General of Nato - went to university, though both were men of powerful, natural and energetic intelligence. Both had extensive experience of the world outside politics, and neither mixed ideology with foreign affairs. The parallel should not be strained but it highlights the cross-party pragmatism that has, until very recently, characterized the British approach to foreign policy. In Carrington's case, this took the form of a coruscating common sense which was the root of his enormous popularity with the British public.

Most biographies linger more on the style than the substance of the man: the nvertures of Whiggery, Waugh and Wodehouse; Emn, the Guards, the manor house and the acres in Buckinghamshire; and the apparent effortlessness of everything, whether the rise in power, the humour or the charm.

There is a shade of affectation, national self-caricature in this emphasis on the antique. But it obscures the fact that Lord Carrington is a very serious, modern man. The image of the languid, aristocratic amateur is fundamentally faulty. He has a considerable disdain for the more lethargic of his caste, and his sympathy with the cause of the reform of the House of Lords (he was once its leader) is well attested.

His resignation is usually discussed in old-fashioned terms of "honour". There was certainly a strong element of this. But he himself admits that the practical difficulty of entering a probable war with a controversial foreign secretary under unremitting attack from parts of the press was also very much on his mind.

Since then he has fretted not so much at the indignity of what happened (though he has never enjoyed anything less) as at his relative inactivity. He has enough to do to fill a long day: as chairman of GEC he travels a good deal, smoothing the way for big business from the Middle East to South-east Asia. He also takes his new job at the Victoria and Albert Museum very seriously, and has more time for his farm. But he feels the need to be stretched.

His activism in the public interest goes back to the time when he was

elected as a county councillor in his native Buckinghamshire for three years after the war. His periods in office - at the ministries of Agriculture, Energy and Defence before the Foreign Office - have also been interspersed with active involvement in business and banking, and relentless travel.

At the Foreign Office, this busyness reached a peak. Initially, there was as much to learn as to do, especially about Europe. MCAs (the notoriously intricate system of Monetary Compensation Amounts paid under the agricultural policy) and the Green Pound had not existed during his earlier days in the ministry of Agriculture. Carrington is not a natural economist - though he is not a matchstick man either - and he had to swot up the whole subject at the same time as he was laying the diplomatic foundations of Lancaster House. His sountinn was to get up at five and do a couple of hours hard work on his box before breakfast.

The inner rigour could be seen in other ways. Behind the bonhomie and the banter, there is a sharp and even merciless critic. It came out in small ways. Each ambassador thought he was Carrington's favourite. Each had his weak point too, which Carrington spotted at first meeting. His almost obsessive politeness was another aspect of the same characteristic. All over the world he left a trail of startled motorcycle escorts who were obliged to tug off their massive gloves to shake hands with the visiting Foreign Secretary while his plane revved and his staff anguished over the lost time. But he was equally demanding in return: kept waiting for a meeting or an audience for more than a minute, he would begin to twitch and accuse the culprit, whatever his rank, of insulting behaviour.

The Foreign Office was the peak of Carrington's pre-Nato career; all he asked was to stay there. He had no grand strategy to implement - he hated "concepts" and would finger any thick, thoughtful-looking paper suspiciously and ask his private secretary whether it contained any. But he saw a lot to be done and set about it briskly. His industry, purposefulness and wit captivated his officials, who worked with him willingly, as a team.

By far the most urgent problem was Rhodesia. It is hard to remember now the extent to which the issue dominated British foreign policy at that point. Often as much as 50 per cent of the Foreign Secretary's time was devoted to the affairs of southern Africa. Just as Bevin, the trade



Lord Carrington: a very serious, modern man

uninnist, was the right man at the right historical moment to secure a national consensus for the necessity of Nato; so Carrington was best placed in the House of Lords to take the hair-raising political risks of Lancaster House. The Rhodesian settlement was pushed through by a mixture of bluff, willpower and sheer diplomatic professionalism, with his friend Ian Gilmour keeping the anxious Commons members involved.

Carrington knew all along that he was on the high wire, and naturally resented the prodding in the press and the intrigues by some of his own party to dislodge him - just as he could never forgive Nyerere's attempts to wreck the conference. He still has no regrets at having stopped an unwinnable war in which 25,000 people, including many whites, had already died, and at having staged one of the most democratic elections ever likely to be seen in Africa. He is genuinely unable to understand the opponents of the settlement. He himself is a fierce opponent of the illusion of options - in this case letting the war go on, backing the fragile Bishop Muzorewa, or both.

He was equally persistent in the search for diplomatic solutions in Gibraltar, Belize, Hongkong and the Falklands. In this sense, he was very much in tune with the new Thatcher times, with their emphasis on the evils of complacency and inertia. Ever

conscious of the danger of letting these sensitive situations fester, he once threw a fit when a national newspaper suggested that he should learn to "leave well alone". He was conscious too of the enmity of the problems Britain faced closer to the centre of her concerns - in Europe, the Middle East, East/West relations and the Atlantic relationship.

What had been an advantage over Rhodesia turned out to be a drawback in the Falklands. Stiff, formal and infrequent sessions with the select committee on Foreign Affairs and meetings with backbenchers could not substitute for direct involvement in the House of Commons. Maybe the crucial point in Carrington's career was his decision not to promote leaseback in the Falklands after the Commons said "no". His defence is the difficulty of doing so without signalling weakness to the Argentinians; and that it is all really hindsight anyway. It is the only real point on which the Franks Report sought to fault him.

Only after the Rhodesian locubus was lifted was there time to devote to the central issues. Here, his activism was balanced by an inbred scepticism: some of his officials would have preferred Britain to take a higher profile in the Middle East, for example. Carrington (who had a way of making them think he was taking their advice, but doing something rather different) worked hard to secure the Venice Declaration, and at follow-up contacts with individual Arab governments. But his short-term concern was not to pull off another diplomatic coup, but to contain the combustible uncertainties of the Middle East during the American electoral campaign, at a time when Carter's Camp David was manifestly failing, and to get what he saw as the simple, balanced principles of the declaration firmly established.

He has always been an unashamed believer in diplomacy. But he believes strongly in defence too. He never questioned the need for cruise or Trident, though he enjoyed stirring up waves in Whitehall by repeating at the drop of a brass hat his belief that Britain would eventually have to

choose between a first class navy, army and air force.

He was unquestioning too about Europe. At the slightest manifestation of anti-Europeanism he would launch into a well-rehearsed, but perfectly sincere, speech about his post-war reflections as he "stood in the ruins of Cologne".

It is sometimes said that Carrington, as foreign secretary, travelled too much, and lost touch with political realities at home. Seen in a different perspective, this international activism had a broader purpose and effect. By flying the flag with such flair, he helped to reassure opinion abroad while some heavy domestic furniture was being moved around. By keeping Britain's end up, he helped the government's overall popularity at a time when there seemed little prospect of an economic Lancaster House.

The key relationship was, of course, with Mrs Thatcher. They saw each other far more often - almost daily - than is usual between prime minister and foreign secretary. There were, inevitably, difficulties. But there was real mutual respect as well, and any tensions were remarkably creative. As a non-contender for the throne, Carrington used his political detachment to argue forcefully for what he thought was right. They brought out the best in each other: she helping to root him in stern principle; and he acting as a catalyst between the Prime Minister's instincts and intelligence.

There was never any rancour and much mutual solicitude. Once, late on a Saturday afternoon after a tense day on the Rhodesian tightrope, he arrived pale, drawn and hunchless at Number 10. The Prime Minister suddenly realized that he had not eaten, and offered to cook him scrambled eggs in her flat upstairs. The chemistry between them was sometimes volatile, but mostly highly effective.

The Prime Minister supported his Nato candidacy, though Carrington himself has hardly gone out of his way to solicit the job. His famous "mega-phonic diplomacy" speech at the International Institute of Strategic Studies last April (in fact he deliberately omitted these particular words, which he thought might be misunderstood at Number 10, from the spoken text but they were in the press release...) was hardly calculated to improve his chances of appointment in Washington's eyes.

Yet Carrington is a natural choice for Nato at a time when the effectiveness of defence through deterrence will become increasingly closely linked to the diplomacy of arms control. It is difficult to think of anyone better suited to "sell" Nato's strategy to the western public, and to reconcile transatlantic interests, after the bruising period of the Euro-missiles deployment, than a former British minister of both defence and foreign affairs with his reputation.

In a sense he is an unlikely international civil servant. Mrs Thatcher said on his resignation that he had been a "sturdy and bony fighter for Britain". He will still be fighting for Britain, as well as for Nato in Brussels. His appointment will help to raise Britain's profile and prestige in the whole costly, complex area of security, arms control and East/West relations.

And there is a curious continuity in the fact that Carrington, the aristocrat, should be secretary-general of an organisation in the establishment of which his distinguished, proletarian predecessor as foreign secretary had such a big hand.

George Walden

The author, Conservative MP for Buckingham, was principal private secretary to Lord Carrington at the Foreign Office, 1979-81.

## Nato's man in the middle

The Secretary-General of Nato, as the most senior official of the biggest and most powerful security alliance in the world, has immense prestige but, in reality, very little power.

He is an international civil servant appointed by the organization's highest body, the North Atlantic Council, which consists of the representative ministers from each member country. He becomes chairman of this council, the Defence Planning Committee, and the Nuclear Planning Group, in their meetings at ministerial level - normally twice a year - and in their regular and informal meetings at permanent representatives' level - normally twice a week. There he can exert considerable influence but all decisions are made by the delegates and, as the organization has no supranational character, they have to be unanimous.

It is from this apparent weakness that his power derives but it is that of a diplomat rather than that of a ruler. Where there are conflicting national interests and potential disagreements, he must recognise the main lines of possible consensus and move ministers or their representatives towards it by personal persuasion. He can do this alone or by seeking the support of one or more of the ministers; he can point out approach avenues, suggest compromises, inform and instruct - but he can never command.



Joseph Luns: an armoured plated Rolls-Royce

There is no standard contract for a secretary-general. Matters such as salary, entertainment and travel expenses, house and car, are negotiated between Council and candidate. Mr Joseph Luns, the outgoing Secretary-General, has a tax-free salary comparable to that of the United Nations Secretary-General, a fully staffed house and is driven in a green, armoured-plated Rolls-Royce.

So far the incumbent has set his own time limit: Mr Luns is in his thirteenth year. It is understood that the Council will now limit the next term to four years. A new incumbent will himself decide the limitations he must impose on himself. Contracts for international staff stipulate that they give their undivided attention to their task and they cannot, therefore, hold other posts. Membership of a board of directors of any commercial company would probably be

incompatible with the appointment, let alone, in view of its defence equipment production side, that of GEC. Equally, he would not be able to take an active part in the politics of his own country. However, propagating the Nato doctrine has become one of the primary functions of the secretary-general, one which Mr Luns fulfilled outstandingly.

His tasks are manifold, his problems vast. At a time when East-West relations are at their worst since the early 1950s, the Alliance is under considerable internal stress. The secretary-general inherits a watching brief on Greece and Turkey, will have to face a referendum on adherence in Spain, and sees a perennial tug of war between Europe and the United States. He will need great powers of persuasion and conciliation as well as penetrating vision to achieve even a measure of success.

Frederick Bonnant

LECH WALESA

The interview with Lech Walesa, carried on yesterday's Spectrum page, was the result of questions compiled by Western journalists based in Poland and put to Mr Walesa by two intermediaries: a Polish journalist who has not been allowed in work in his own country for two years and a Polish-speaking Western journalist, both of whom desired to remain anonymous.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Unsung hero of those noises off

People who do very unusual jobs indeed 17: The MP who sits nearest to the microphone on the Commons and goes "Yah! Yah!"

Whenever we hear a recording of the proceedings in the House of Commons, we can hear behind the speaker a chorus of reaction from MPs, ranging from a quiet hush in a rattle rind. But no matter how loud the chorus one voice always seems closer than the others. It belongs to Quentin Huckleby, SDP-Labour member for Crossover South.

"Like all great Parliamentary customs, it started by accident," says Quentin, an affable self-employed conveyancer of about 45. "I just happened to be sitting nearest the mike one day during a particularly boring debate on the renaming of the North Sea, and I was passed a note by the Speaker. 'Please provide some reactions,' it said, 'or the radio audience will think there's no one here.' Well, I could see what he meant, so I started harrumphing and groaning a bit, as we normally would do if Mrs Thatcher was speaking."

"Anyway, the Speaker came up to me afterwards and said I was a great success and could I go on doing it in future debates, so I always have. What he liked especially, I think, was that he couldn't tell from the noises I was making whether I supported the speaker or not. Of course, as a Labour-SDP member I often don't know myself, so I suppose I have without realizing evinced some non-committal but impassioned noises. I now have a special seat near the mike."

Quentin Huckleby has not actually spoken in the house since winning his seat at the Election, but as he has grunted and groaned non-stop through every debate, he doesn't think he has to.

"People outside the Commons often think it's rude of me to interrupt and barrack speakers but they don't realize that the speakers love it. Mrs Thatcher raising her voice to roar over the rebellious crowd beneath her - well, she's best off if she didn't have that hubbub to fight. She'd certainly sound pretty stupid if she were shouting in a complete silence. When there's not enough noise, she actually signals to me to start the protest going."

How does he get that distinctive "Yah-yah" noise that only MPs seem capable of? "It's not really 'Yah-yah' if you listen closely. It's more like 'Heh-heh' recorded at 45 rpm and then played back at 33 rpm. It's got overtones of approval and disapproval at the same time. The same with what the press calls cries of 'Oh! Oh! Oh!' This is really 'In ho ho' slowed down' and played back with more bass. And a touch of echo."

Wouldn't Mr Huckleby admit that the Parliamentary chorus is rather like a secondary school class barracking a weak teacher?

"Not at all. I'd say it was more like a primary school, played back at half the speed."

Isn't this all rather childish? "Oh, definitely. That's why the public loves it. I know the critics say we sound like a pack of unruly passengers on a charabanc, but let's face it: that's what people identify with. Of course, as the prime mover I have to do a lot of rehearsing."

Rehearsing? How can you rehearse crowd reactions? "Easily. Sometimes I practise as a drinker who's just been told it's closing time - lots of MPs are well away, so that's fitting. Sometimes as an England forward being sent off in the French match sometimes as Cecil Parkinson being found out."

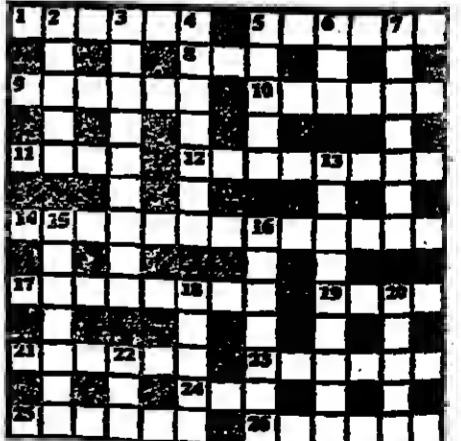
What would happen if he genuinely got angry about something being said in the Commons?

"Oh, we don't actually listen to what's being said, we just listen to the tone of the voice. I'm not sure what would happen if I found myself following the speeches. Drop off to sleep, I expect. The only time I got really angry was when I noticed Mrs Thatcher edging near the microphone during a Neil Kinnock explosion, and boozing into it, rather like herself at half speed. Well, that's not her job, that's my job, and I rather told her off, I'm afraid."

Can he remember exactly what he said in her?

"It doesn't really matter, does it? During a Neil Kinnock explosion, all you can hear is Welsh spit flying into nutter space."

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 218)



- ACROSS  
1 Palm fibre (6)  
2 Interefe (6)  
3 Contentious shout (3)  
9 Negligent (6)  
11 Wren up (4)  
12 Suspended state (8)  
14 Indifferently (13)  
17 News summary (8)  
19 Immense (4)  
21 Leaf main vein (6)  
22 Insist upon (6)  
24 Exclude (3)  
25 Stipple (6)  
26 Girl's government (6)
- DOWN  
2 Amphitheatre (9)  
3 Very alarming (5)  
4 Refrain (7)  
5 Castle mound (5)  
6 Distinguished Service Order (1,1,1)  
7 Dislocated (7)  
13 Unscrupulously ambitious person (9)  
15 Learned (7)  
16 Better most (7)  
18 Brindled (5)  
20 Sea nymph (5)  
22 Arbitrator (5)
- SOLUTION TO No 217  
ACROSS: 1 Lunacy 4 Tirade 7 Gnat 8 Kickback 9 Skillets 12 Sap 15 Twitch 16 Borneo 17 Bag 27 Homes  
DOWN: 1 Loot 2 No inkling 3 Yoke 4 Theft 5 Robe 6 Dacha 10 Lotus 11 Spoon 12 Spot 13 Prey 14 Stab 18 Apat 19 Ology 21 Oomph 22 Gown 23 Rest

With your help, Nicola will be able to write a thank you letter this Christmas.



Nicola is one of the children who lives at Craig-Y-Parc, our school near Cardiff.

Oxygen starvation to her brain at birth means that she can neither walk, talk nor properly co-ordinate her hands.

Yet she is an intelligent girl and with the aid of elementary computers she is learning how to express herself more easily.

To carry on this work, we need your donation.

The money is required for all our schools, our day and residential centres, social services, industrial units and research.

To say nothing of the time and skill of the therapists and teachers who look after children like Nicola.

No-one can ever give her the gift of speech.

But the joy on her face speaks volumes.

To: The Spastics Society, Room 1A, 12 Park Crescent, London W2N 4EQ. I enclose a donation of £

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY

هكذا من الأصل

BOOKS

Sandy Wilson on the lyrics of Cole Porter and Noel Coward Born to set our toes tapping



Cole Porter with Silk Stockings in 1961

The Complete Lyrics of Cole Porter

Edited by Robert Kimball (Hamish Hamilton, £25)

The Lyrics of Noel Coward

(Methuen, £9.95, paperback £3.95)

My first memory of a Cole Porter lyric dates back to 1925, when C. B. Cochran presented Anything Goes at the Palace Theatre. My entire family went, while I was banished to an aunt

in Scotland, but we had the records on the gramophone and I learned all the words of You're the Top - a task rendered far from easy by the fact that Cochran had cast in the part of Reno Sweeney, played on Broadway by Ethel Merman (Porter's favourite vocalist: every syllable of his lyrics hit the back of the balcony), a French lady called Jeanne Aubert. What is more, some of the lyrics had been Anglicized (by P. G. Wodehouse?) and one couplet went: "You're an ode by a leading songwriter/You're road where there ain't no

gongster" - a "gongster" being a policeman who, at that time, used to chase speeding motorists, beating, if you can believe it, a gong.

Then came his movie, Born to Dance, in which James Stewart sang - not at all badly - one of Porter's best romantic ballads, Easy to Love, to Eleanor Powell, and Virginia Bruce, a Broadway star, vamped him with I've Got You Under My Skin, and, during a personal appearance on a battleship (Ah, the Thirties!), sang the musical and lyrical curiosity, Love Me, Love My Pekingese. No more Porter shows - such as Jubilee, Red Hot and Blue, and Leave It To Me - came to London in that decade, though some of their songs did; but during the War there was a rash of them: Dubarry Was a Lady with Frances Day and Arthur Riscoe, Panama Hattie with Bebe Daniels, Something For The Boys with Evelyn Dall, Let's Face It with Bobby Howes and Pat Kirkwood. The last did quite well, but the other three, which all starred Merman in New York, failed to make much impact. But at the beginning of the 50s there arrived what many consider his masterpiece, Kiss Me, Kate, in which almost every song was perfection in itself and a perfect complement to the libretto. I say "almost" because Porter's wit, so scintillating in the 30s, became a little tarnished in the 40s and in Brush Up Your Shakespeare ("Kick her right in the Coriolanus"), downright grubby. His next show, Out Of This World, a modern version of Amphitryon, though a failure, sounds like fun; but both Can Can and Silk Stockings were heavy-going.

My favourite American lyricist is Lorenz Hart, but Porter was also, of course, like Irving Berlin, his own composer, and although a lyric such as Night and Day may not read like much, when it is intricately wedded to its melody it becomes something very special. In his best comedy lyrics, Porter was urbane and delightfully flip, and numbers such as

Let's Not Talk About Love, Farming and The Leader of a Big Time Band are comediums of the topics and personalities of the day. Take this from the first: "Let's speak of Lamarr, that Hedy so fair/Why does she let Joan Bennett wear all her old hair?" who today remembers that the blonde Miss Bennett suddenly went brunette in, I think, 1939? And in Farming we are told that George Raft's cows fail to call because "George's bull is beautiful, but he's gay" - the first record of using the word in that sense (and a bitter loss to lyric-writers, I may say, since it has so many rhymes). It is a measure of the sophistication of Broadway audiences at that time and of the intimacy of Manhattan that almost every-one knew who and what he was talking about.

This huge volume contains every single one of Cole Porter's lyrics, from his student days to the end of his career. It is used or cut from shows. It also has a foreword by John Updike and some attractive photographs (and two wrong captions: on p.138 "Virginia Bruce" should be "Una Merkel" and on p.220 "Janet Blair" should be "Cobina Wright Jr") but at £25 is hardly a snip. However, for Broadway buffs it could be a useful corrective to the often misinformed drive one hears on the radio (usually on Sunday afternoons).

Coincidentally Methuen have republished the collected lyrics of Noel Coward. He once told me that he considered Cole Porter his only peer (he dismissed Hart as "vulgar") and, in a renowned collaboration, he added several choruses to Porter's Let's Do It. Coward's lyrics are, I think, better known in this country, perhaps because he recorded so many of them so superbly himself. Porter recorded a few of his, and extremely much, when it is intricately wedded to its melody it becomes something very special. In his best comedy lyrics, Porter was urbane and delightfully flip, and numbers such as

Hark! hark! the Larkin Required Writing By Philip Larkin (Faber, £4.95)

It is an agreeable irony that the finest critic of our generation should be so reluctant to review. Telephone the Hull University Librarian with the proposition of a book to review, and he will murmur polite velleities that he had more time, and that it had been a detective story or a work about the Beatles. Occasionally Larkin agrees to review, which is why he has called his pieces from the past 30 years Required Writing. I can think of few other critics whose reviews would be worth collecting, and none whose collection would show so wide a range, and be so continually surprising and entertaining. The subjects range from the mandarin to the pop, from new ideas about Housman and Marvell, to jazz record reviews and James Film-Bond, the childish Batman from Blakes. One conspicuous quality of Larkin's criticism is its honesty. He is never scared to take the unfashionable view of the Emperor's clothes, whether they are modernism in the arts, Auden's poetry after he left England, the attractions of children, or himself. "Deprivation is for me what daffodils were for Wordsworth."

He is funny as well as sharp: "I book never call myself a book lover, any more than a people lover: it all depends what's inside them." He is sharp as well as funny: "Many poets are personae horae, and those impure assemblages known as poetry readings are a wonderful new way of being paranoically boring." He is often moving, as when recalling the old excitement of jazz, and always sees further than most of us. That is why it is worth persevering in asking him to review. His collected pieces are required reading, and the next best thing to a new collection of his poems.

Philip Howard

Woodrow Wyatt whales into Greenpeace ... is another man's poisson

Whales

Edited by Greg Gatenby (Little Brown/Hutchinson, £27.50)

I thought the Greenpeace people were barny before I saw this book. Now I know they are. Whales and dolphins are being slaughtered around the world, with increasingly brutal efficiency, and are in grave danger of extinction. The thought that these beautiful creatures may be destroyed for ever is troubling in itself; it is also a forbidding of man's inability to control his greed and selfishness. And so the major purpose of Whales: A Celebration is to gain support, both financial and moral, for the cause of the cetaceans to demonstrate the strong international objection to their destruction and raise funds for the Greenpeace Foundation's "Save the Whales Campaign".

But Whales have long been in no danger of extinction. The International Whaling Commission was set up in 1946. As a result commercial whaling has been rigorously reduced and controlled. It is estimated that the ten major species have a population of 2.8 million. The total catch for 1983/4 was fixed at a little over 10,000. Whales are making a strong recovery from the depletions of centuries of whaling.



Fin whale from The Times Atlas of the Oceans

There is a problem with the white Bowhead whale living in the Arctic. These are hunted by Alaskan Eskimos for food and oil. Catching them is a part of the Eskimo culture and whaling is their chief status symbol. Money was injected into the Eskimo economy by companies drilling for oil. So the Eskimos were able to buy more whaling boats and kill more Bowhead whales. But not now. Members of the International Whaling Commission have persuaded the US Government to reduce the numbers which can be caught, to the annoyance of the Eskimos, from 79 in 1977 to a total of 45 for the whole of the three years 1981/3.

Nowhere are whales under any threat of disappearance from whaling. Pollution in some waters could become dangerous. Shipping noises can disrupt the directional hearing on which whales depend. Fishing for human needs for krill which many whales eat as their staple diet could make it difficult for them but the ecological

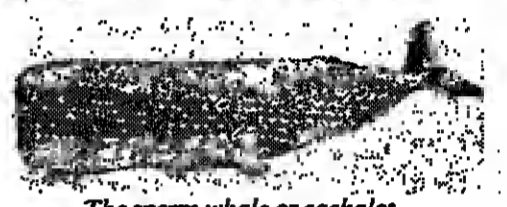


The slow-moving southern right whale

balance seems about right; though penguins whose diet is similar to whales' might have something to say about that. The more whales there are the less food for penguins and vice versa.

As for the beautiful intelligent dolphins they too, seem to be in no danger of vanishing. In some areas there is a threat to them but not over the world as a whole. Governments are aware that they must be protected. The American tuna industry had problems with dolphins a few years ago because the dolphins got caught in the tuna nets. Stringent regulations have been introduced into this type of fishing to reduce the mortality rate of dolphins. Many, it seems, is considerate for dolphins even when after food for himself. Naturally none of the cheerful information about how whales and dolphins are getting on is contained in this book. That would spoil the fun. The contributions of the Greenpeace Foundation activists in this area is mainly to get in the way of whale boats fishing to strictly controlled limits in a manner which can be highly dangerous to seamen.

But don't let me put you off the book entirely. It is a collection of prose, poetry and pictures about whales and dolphins. Many of the pictures are good, the better the older they are, but some of the modern ones are meaningless. There are extracts from Moby Dick, of course, in which novel there is not much protest against whale catching; and all of the Book of Jonah is reproduced, happily in the King James's version. Yet I do not think this collection of this and that about whales and dolphins is worth £27.50 unless you wish to subscribe to the Greenpeace Foundation's "Save the Whales Campaign" which is redundant and serves no good at all.



The sperm whale or cachalot

Making newspapers redundant?

The Fifth Generation

Japan's Computer Challenge to the World

By Edward A. Feigenbaum & Pamela McCorduck (Michael Joseph, £9.95)

The Fifth Generation is a lucid and powerful political tract. Its purpose is to launch a billion dollar crusade in the United States to develop computers with Artificial Intelligence.

The authors define AI, as it is known in the trade, as "making a computer behave in ways that mimic intelligent human behaviour."

And they make an articulate attempt to persuade us that such machines are worth making.

The Intelligent Newspaper is one of many possibilities discussed in the book: a computer terminal trained to pick out stories that will interest you from hundreds of electronic news sources. Another is a geriatric robot to care for old people while listening to their repetitive stories of the past, without ever becoming bored like a human companion.

But Feigenbaum and McCorduck rely more on the argument of industrial competition. Japan has embarked on a Fifth

Generation computer project that will give it worldwide industrial dominance unless the United States devote similar resources to AI.

The Jap-scare approach, with its appeals to American patriotism and to "national security", seems to be working. The book has had significant political impact in the United States, where the government and computer companies are now rallying for the crusade.

The Fifth Generation is undoubtedly the year's most important book about computers.

Clive Cookson

London and Paris

The success of Hugh Casson's drawings lies in their humanity and sense of scale while his photographic eye enables him to make buildings look right without artistic embellishment. His ability to show in a flash and in a few delicate colours exactly what he wants is a priceless gift.

In Hugh Casson's London (Dew, £9.95) his anecdotes are always fresh and sometimes quite unbelievable: did he really wear a long college scarf and plus-fours at Cambridge? His staccato prose occasionally brings one up short, but he is never at a loss for an apt adjective.

It is curious that most of the buildings he deals with are actually worth drawing and odd too is the fact that whereas his guardsmen are always correctly upright his civilians normally lean into a strong wind.

The London Encyclopaedia (Macmillan, £24), edited by Ben Weinreb and Christopher Hibbert, aims to tell us everything we should know about London. It relies upon, and acknowledges, many sources including Pevsner and the Survey of London, but I am worried by its inaccuracies. For example, Sir John Soane's Museum is referred to but has no entry; the tower of St Pancras Church is not a copy of

the Tower of the Winds in Athens, but includes some of its design elements and some from the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates; The Hayward Gallery was designed not by Ove Arup and Partners but by the Architects' Department of the GLC under Sir Hubert Bennett. Arup's were the structural consultants.

These mistakes do not amount to much unless you happen to be buffing up your facts for the BBC's Brain of Britain contest, but they are there.

Paris (Thames and Hudson, £25) makes a big initial impact. Author John Russell and I are more or less of an age and our first impressions of what I used to think of as the world's most beautiful city were much the same. Here he has made an excellent choice of paintings, prints and above all period photographs, but at first I thought the rather small print of the text was merely to keep the illustrations apart. I was wrong, it has much of interest, perhaps rather too much. The book was first published in 1960 and has been considerably enlarged to the point where it is now almost an encyclopaedia. I wonder if that is a good thing.

Gontran Goulden

Fiction Phagors, fuggies and bips

Helliconia Summer By Brian Aldiss

(Cape, £8.50)

Light By Eva Figs

(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

The first volume of Aldiss's Helliconia trilogy established an Earth-like planet which, he hoped, mirrored our concerns. "No one wants a passport to a nation of talking slugs." There was nothing sluggy about Helliconia. Spring except its pace which, for me at least, destroyed that planet's "particular interest for the people of Earth." It read like a sophisticated shaggy-dog story revolving slowly around the rivalry between man and that beast-species (which can see in the dark and stand motionless for hours) - the phagor.

Things hot up considerably in this second instalment, which concentrates on the events of six months rather than hundreds of years and it contemplates the phagors, albeit temporarily, to a servile role. The King of Bortien, a moody mixture of Hamlet and Henry the Eighth, becomes convinced his country will only survive if it enters an alliance with neighbouring Oidorando. He is persuaded to divorce his beautiful Queen - on the pretext that she has consorted carnally with dolphins - and marry the 11-year-old Princess of Oidorando.

Never mind that the characters have names like runny noses, for this is a familiar tale, told intelligently and with assurance, of survival and

power and love; a tale which smacks less of science fiction than medieval romance. What jars is the method by which we are made aware it is science fiction. Scrutinizing the antics of King Jandol Anganot and Queen Myrdem Ingella (try those without a hanky) is a spaceship from Earth on which is held, wait for it, the Helliconia Holiday Lottery. Winner, in this case a boy called Billy, gets a one-way ticket to Helliconia knowing full well he will succumb to the helico-virus and die. I could have done without Billy.

This novel's strength over its predecessor lies as much in the structure as the story, which, narrated in a round-about way, emphasizes Helliconia's principal difference with Earth - the length of its years. Our characters are able to deal with an indigenous vocabulary. In some places its details are so dense and technical that one glosses over them; in others a glossary is needed to distinguish between fessups, fuggies and stungebags. In the main, though, this vocabulary does give credence to a successfully imagined world. It doesn't take a specialist to understand the Helliconian girl who complains "you're hurting my bips."

"I have had my vision," proclaims the artist Lily Brisco at the end of To the Lighthouse. I have almost had Eva Figs's. One cries Woolf yet again in reading Light which was short-listed for the Whitbread Fiction Prize. One also cries Figs. "Light", began her last novel Waking, which in its limpid, poetic prose recalled The

Waves. "Glowing yellow, it spills into the room of wavering shadows and forms a pool on the floor." Not much has changed in Light, where "strips of light spilled on the waxed floor in bright pools."

This novella follows a day in the life of the Monet family from dawn to dusk one summer's day at Giverny. The style, like the content, is impressionistic. "We live in a luminous cloud of changing light, a sort of envelope," explains Monet. "That is what I have to catch." In the blue-grey hush before dawn he goes to paint his lily pond in which, like a polished mirror, is trapped earth, water and sky. He hovers smoke rings and feels himself inside an "aquamarine bubble".

On dry land, as the sun floods the air with "white and gold, so that nothing was visible but light itself", his granddaughter, Lily, blows bubbles of soap from a clay pipe and feels "an urge to talk to pansies". A friend joins the family for lunch; Lily's widowed father returns from Paris and that, really, is that. It is fragile, shimmering and somewhat transparent world that Figs paints; a world which though drenched with all the colours of the rainbow, leaves the mind a blank. To read her delicate, elegant, but unadventurous prose is to look through a stocking that is sometimes silken sometimes nylon. Light may be an often beautifully painted still life, but one certainly feels the static.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Crime

Hard truths about prejudice

The Dark Fantastic By Stanley Ellin

(Andre Deutsch, £8.95)

Here is a book by one of the truth-tellers, in crime fiction, where emphasis is placed on boiling up excitement, ingenious reader tricking, and other tradesman's devices, such books are rare, though Ellin is by no means the only truth-teller in the field. But he is decidedly there, in whatever aspect of his story he is handling. The nasty equally with the good are depicted so as you believe this is what such people are like, through and through. The tough and the touching, the hater and the lovers, all are made to seem real.

But excitement, that contractual quality in this sort of novel, is in no way sacrificed. Ellin's story tells of a madman, or near madman, determined to blow up a New York tenement inhabited by blacks and of the Italian-American private investigator who, by chance, is drawn into discovering what is happening. And Ellin tells this tale for a reason: to write about prejudice. Centrally he con-

siders race prejudice, that itch so much more deeply embedded in the American psyche than in ours. (After all, it was at the heart of their Civil War almost within living memory, as ours with its equivalent religious prejudice is not.) But peripherally Ellin is able to deal with national prejudice and sex prejudice too, each reflecting on his theme, neither ousting his story.

Add that he writes American, that invigoratingly punchy language, and you have a book to savour. There are one-liners in the high tradition (a man "so cagey he wouldn't enter a confessional without taking his lawyer along") and there are incidental phrases sharp as cattle-goats ("The tight... goosed Mustache into action"). These come by the dozen. They speed you along at stampede pace.

The Hanging Tree, by Bill Knox (Hutchinson, £7.95). Scots-eye-view of the newest major crime, video, piracy, with not even murder barred. If you can imagine porridge made exciting, this is it.

State's Evidence, by Stephen Greenleaf (New English Library, £8.95). Today's version of the classic American private-eye tale with all the good ingredients, plus, alas, a plethora of long words over too many pages.

The Pangersbourne Murders, by Jeremy Searock (Hale, £7.95). Rollicking Georgian investigation into a cultured malfeasance. Period detail pops up a-gogo, if not always quite convincingly.

The Russian Intelligence, by Michael Moorcock (The English Library, £7.95). Can you revise a joke? S.F. prodigal prizewinner Moorcock has with this 1966 nudge-nudge spy frolic re-vamped, bludgeon sarcasm and all.

The Cruise of a Deathtime, by Marian Babson (Collins, £6.75). Cumulative corpses aboard, with a sharp look at maritime fun. Miss Babson happily and adroitly light fantastics the trip.

H. R. F. Keating

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THE TIMES DIARY

Going up, and up

The Chief of the Defence Staff has always been chosen according to the principle of Buggins' turn, the heads of the three services rotating as overall chief. According to these rules, the next Chief should be Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson.

Mandarin red

The Association of First Division Civil Servants, which is affiliated to the TUC, has a suitably workmanlike diary for 1984. It is bound in dark red leatherette and contains a London underground map and lists of leave allowances.

'Ark at that

London schoolchildren sang a new, downbeat carol at the ILEA carol festival earlier this week. Called The Reindeer Song, its chorus goes: 'I'm a fourth-rate, clapped-out reindeer. Can't get my footwork right, I'm gonna wreck that Yuletide sleigh-ride.

HEA music coordinator Rosemary Mitchell, who wrote the lyrics, said she thought all the existing reindeer songs "very mawkish". She describes her new version as "a street-culture kind of song - the children sing it in a very London way, like street Arabs."

Discussing the noble pedigree of George de Stacpoule, new-born heir to a viscounty, marquisate and Ireland's only papal dukedom, the Irish Independent insists that the baby's ancestors came over with Sir William the Conqueror.

Flat out

Anyone about to park a radio-controlled toy car in a Christmas stocking should be aware that a full-sized family car is probably cheaper to run. A colleague returned a toy version to the shop where he had bought it the day before for his son's birthday. He complained that the toy had ceased to function quite early on the birthday morn and was told, "It's the batteries, Sir. They only last seven minutes." At £1.20 a set, that's more expensive than three-star petrol.

BARRY FANTONI



"Books, books, books... we'll get fat on books"

Software

In announcing voting procedures for the Today programme's Man and Woman of the Year event, announcer Peter Hobday seemed to be asking for the title of Male Chauvinist of the Year for himself. He asked listeners who wished to nominate both a man and a woman to list the names on separate postcards because the BBC's computer could not cope with two names on one card - "the computer, I'm afraid, being somewhat human and female."

Going down roses

Next April, Chatto and Windus publish A Nice Girl Like Me, an account of journalist Rosie Boycott's battle with alcohol. The catalogue description runs: "After her time at the exclusive Cheltenham Ladies' College, Rosie found her way into the London counter-culture of the Seventies, experimenting with drugs, sex and booze. She wound up in a Thai jail on drug smuggling charges. She spent time in an Indian ashram watching a friend die of cancer. Then somehow it all went wrong."

Jacked-up

London's casino owners had better look sharp now Doug is back in town. Doug isn't his real name but then neither is Frank Draxman, which he sometimes uses. Two years ago, Doug bought a computer and taught himself how to programme it to keep track of every single card dealt during a game of blackjack. Frustrated casino owners in Las Vegas aren't sure what he's up to but a lot of them, knowing he's up to something, have denied him entrance. Doug reasons that if he gets thrown out of every casino in America, he may have to settle here - hence his reluctance to reveal his real name. He can be seen on television in A Wedding in Las Vegas, on BBC1 on December 27. What you can't see is how he uses computer technology to get a mathematical advantage over the casino.

Coming to terms with the evil eye

The Commons are dithering on the brink of television. Resistance looks dated and fast-ditch. Yet we will still have to be pushed into our final decision. That push into the twentieth century could well be administered by a bastion of the nineteenth, the House of Lords.

As the House of Lords prepares to debate the television of its proceedings, Austin Mitchell MP urges his colleagues in both houses to take the last steps towards admitting the cameras

Instead of concentrating on the realities of our role and how it can be made relevant to a modern society in which people get most of their news and information from television, the argument in Parliament has been dominated by prejudice and fear. Most MPs still like to see the chamber as a forum for persuasion by deliberation. In fact, of course, we have government by party, the verdict pre-ordained. Yet the party battle can have no din, its stage no audience, unless both reach the public. At the moment they clearly do not. On this rational basis there is no real argument against television. We use it or Parliament continues to decline in reliance, respect and public standing.

not demean, that serious discussion of serious issues does occur. It's a shame that the raw material, their lordships, is not as good as we can offer. Yet their experience will allow fears to vanish like mist before the rising sun. Soon we will all be wondering why we never had like mist before the rising sun. Soon we will all be wondering why we never had like mist before the rising sun.

Parliament deals with eternal verities, television sensationalizes, trivializes, dilutes with entertainment. In short, it distorts. But the other fear is contradictory. We also worry that television will show Parliament's reality, the vast acres of empty benches, MPs sleeping, gossiping, picking their noses,

Behind the wire, a chill wind of war

Berlin War and peace, bell and beaver; visions of the apocalypse crowd the thicket woodland of Thuringia, with its witches and its imps, its T-72 tanks and sparking new missiles. This is the front line of the Warsaw Pact and the nervousness of the East Germans is everywhere in evidence. In the air there is Kriegsstimmung, war-mood, though the official line is of peace, of special peace: in the factories, of concerts for peace, of peace film festivals.

Land of myth and missile: Roger Boyes reports from East Germany



The Bundestag vote, poached from the television screens, had two other effects on the public mood: it made it easier for those whose official role is to justify new Soviet missiles to the East German population and it has made the work of the fledgling unofficial peace movement in Eastern Europe more difficult (though, they would say, more urgent).

Nowadays in Saxony the images of hell and the loud gnashing of teeth come from the television sets. Almost every household in East Germany - the notable exception is Dresden - can pick up West German television and there was scarcely a family in the state that did not follow the recent parliamentary debates in Bonn on the stationing of cruise and Pershing. For once the Schwarze Kanal - the Black Channel - did not undermine the East German propaganda machine, but rather supported it, fed the new myths of Thuringia to the East German viewer.

Red banners in Weimar, in Erfurt, shout about the indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union and the Soviet army, rather as an Oxford Street tout will hoarsely advertise the merits of a toy designed to withstand the bombardment of a three-year-old. The Russians are known, often ironically, sometimes with a pitying shrug, as the "friends". There are quite a lot of friends: most western estimates say 380,000 men in East Germany, a large proportion of them in Thuringia. Add some 10,000 main battle tanks and the armoury of long and not-so-long-range missiles and it becomes clear that this friendship, if not indestructible, is at least enduring.

But why no artistry on the outside too?

Richard Rogers design had been damned by the praise of the president of RIBA for the way it said "adieu" to the other buildings in Trafalgar Square: this inaugural new phase of architectural criticism. As might be imagined, the designer of the Pompidou Centre in Paris and the new Lloyd's Building in the City had draped the outside of his building in brightly coloured pipes, and as the corner by the Gallery he had designed a tower in the form of an oil rig.

It has been questioned whether the Gallery needs the extra space, but even if it does, no effort was made to consider any other solution to its problems. The most obvious would be to extend the National Gallery upwards and pay for this by selling the bomb site to the highest bidder. But one of the troubles with competitions is that the brief is fixed.

So the architects were landed with the problem of designing a building with mutually incompatible functions, an art gallery above a prestige office block. An office on this site can only be used as a headquarters building, which Trafalgar House intends. It was no doubt this almost impossible task that caused all the delays in announcing the new scheme.

Ronald Butt Floored by their very own flaw

Mr Giles Radice, Labour spokesman on education, Mr Fred Jarvis of the National Union of Teachers, and Mr John Swallow, president of the National Association of Head Teachers, have pronounced judgement on the Cox-Marks report on Standards in English Schools. Their finding is that the Department of Education and Science has been misled.

Secondly, there was the department's own "commentary" (also six pages) by the schools' branch. Though it spoke of "serious criticisms" it noted the report's "stimulus to public debate" particularly since "exam results are now very much on the agenda in comparing different types of school system."

Baroness Cox and Dr John Marks, of the National Council for Educational Standards, had produced a report whose research showed that the examination results of grammar and secondary modern schools together were better than those of comprehensive schools. It immediately encountered bitter hostility from educational writers. Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, then asked the DES statisticians to appraise the report. Subsequently, a series of leaks from the DES told the world that the Cox-Marks research had been found, by the department's experts, to be "seriously flawed".

Verbatim extracts of parts of the DES critique, selected to convey this message, appeared in parts of the press, but Baroness Cox and Dr Marks were in no position to defend their research since the DES would not give them a copy. Eventually, however, the authors managed to get a copy from a journalist less hostile to their point of view. They also received a letter from Sir Keith Joseph refusing any DES funding for their future research, but suggesting a meeting between the authors and DES statisticians.

The meeting took place in the presence of Sir Keith, and the statisticians admitted that error of their own in appraising the report had been responsible for the doubts about the representativeness of the Cox-Marks sample. They were now reassured that the sample had been representative.

Such is the officialdom to whose rescue Messrs Jarvis, Swallow and Radice gallop with, as their only ammunition, a letter from Mr Wakefield to the NCES authors, and Sir Keith Joseph's letter turning down the NCES funds application, both of which were written before the departmental retractions they should do their homework better.

Paul Pickering

Run from the rabbit, run, run, run

An enormous white rabbit is lurking among the slag heaps of south Yorkshire, having evaded the efforts of the local constabulary and rabbit experts brought in to track him down. Buck, as he is called, is from New Zealand and is apparently rather larger than a Labrador, being four and a half feet long. He has a nasty temper when roused.

albinos leaping along the streets on cold winter nights in search of the odd lorry-load of lettuce enough against his being turned into angou lapin à la moutarde to feed a family of four for a week. Rawmarsh police, on whose beat the animal had his bungalow-style bulch, do not give up easily. "Do you know that, sold as a stud animal, it could be worth £15?", said an enthusiastic superintendent. "Every kitten it sires is worth 50 pence, and a female rabbit is missing too."



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

TIME TO SIT TIGHT

It is very tempting for Britain to sit back and enjoy the crisis into which the failure of the Athens summit has plunged the European Community. The essence of British complaints about the Community has always been that it is too expensive, and that far too high a proportion of the money spent goes on agriculture, a sector which is relatively less important in the British economy than in those of most of our partners. In the past Britain has been able to do little about this except rant and rave. By behaving very badly, we have each one managed to bully or cajole our partners into giving us some of our money back.

We had to behave badly, because the rules were loaded against us before we ever joined the Community, through a deal between France and West Germany in the mid 1960s. France got the Common Agricultural Policy as the price for opening its market to German industrial goods. The policy meant that agricultural products could be sold throughout the Community at a fixed price, protected by a common external tariff and maintained through a common fund which purchased any surplus. By a further twist, the prices of many products were fixed higher than France would have required, so as to ensure that West Germany's relatively inefficient farmers did not lose out.

Britain, with few, but relatively efficient, farmers, and with consumers used to cheap imported food, had little to gain from this arrangement but until now has lacked the clout to get it

changed. At last the ever-rising cost of the policy has provided us with a lever, as well as bringing at least some of our partners some of the way round to our point of view. Others beside us are beginning to feel that it is too expensive, and that without a unanimous decision of its members, extract from them an income equivalent to more than one per cent of value added in all taxable transactions. Spending as it now is, the Community is about to hit its head against that ceiling, and the ceiling cannot be raised without British consent.

Britain wants a package of reforms including reduced expenditure. If Britain is not satisfied expenditure will have to be reduced anyway. So this time Britain does not need to behave badly. She can sit demure and smug, with arms folded, until her partners come up with a proposal she is willing to accept.

That being so, suggestions that we should withhold our budget contribution or resort to sanctions against our partners are quite unnecessary and betray a misunderstanding of the situation. They would only be in order if our partners resort to breaking the rules in an attempt to ignore our demands. On this issue we can afford a policy of "no first strike".

What we should be doing now is calculating the price we can reasonably expect to charge for our eventual agreement to an increase in "own resources", and deploying our most intense and persuasive diplomacy to convince our partners - that is, public opinion as well as govern-

ments in fellow member-states - that it is a price worth paying because the Community as a whole, not just Britain, needs an equitable financial system and a reasonable balance of expenditure. There is no need to envenom the atmosphere. On the contrary, we can afford, and we need, to mount an offensive *de charme*.

We should draw attention, especially, to the plight of the many innocent victims of the present crisis: the Spanish and Portuguese, who are waiting for the Community to pull itself together sufficiently to give a clear answer to their applications for membership. It is in the context of their joining, as members with a lower than average per capita GNP, that an overall increase in Community expenditure would actually make some sense. The package that includes such an increase must also include terms for their admission. Otherwise there is a real risk that Spanish attitudes to the Community, in particular, will go sour.

Spain, like Britain, has historically been ambivalent about her relationship to the European continent. In the last ten years or so she has made tremendous efforts to affirm her European identity. If now rebuffed, or kept waiting indefinitely on the doorstep, she may have second thoughts. That would have negative implications for her membership of Nato, for the prospects of defusing the Gibraltar issue (and so for Anglo-Spanish bilateral relations), and perhaps even for Spanish democracy. Avoiding it should be a high priority, for Britain and for Europe.

ANSWERING THAT FILM

Lord Reith observed in 1927 that he and his BBC colleagues had "responsibilities far heavier than had ever fallen to the lot of any other group of individuals". Even Lord Reith perhaps dropped this hyperbole in a spirit of sombre realism, but his successors have never lost sight of the weight of responsibility that control of the media imposes. Neither have politicians, who sometimes court and sometimes resent the independence of those in charge of the means of publicity. A complex and partly unwritten code governs the relationship between government and broadcasters. Mr Michael Heseltine is reported to have proposed a new clause in that code by asking for exclusive television time to make a comment at the end of the film *The Day After* on ITV on Saturday.

Reviewers who saw the film in the USA last month found it sentimental and unsubtle, but striking in dramatic force and technical effects. Mr Heseltine's desire to strike out into the field of dramatic criticism has less to do with production values than with possible political effect. Fiction does not have to be a major work of art to have political impact. *Uncle Tom's*

*Cabin* was also sentimental, but it made people attend to a great injustice, and its influence on opinion was profound.

Mr Heseltine is acutely aware of the danger of letting the unilateralists gain the initiative in the debate over defence. The danger is real. CND is preparing itself to capitalize on fears and dependencies that the film may provoke. The Government is right to respond energetically. The horrors of nuclear war are evidence that can be turned to account by advocates of security through deterrence and the search for peace through bilateral negotiation, quite as relevantly as by unilateralists. It is well for the public to be reminded of what is at stake from time to time, as Mr Heseltine appreciated when he urged people to see the film.

But to seek exclusive time to put an official gloss on the film immediately after it is broadcast risks making the film out to be more important than it is. Mr George Shultz did so in the USA, but the conventions are different there, and perhaps the message implicit in such a step is different. No minister in Britain has ever sought a right of television reply to a work of fiction, however distorted he

may have considered it to be. Such a precedent would harmfully trivialize ministerial statements and express lack of trust in the judgments of the broadcasting authorities and of the public.

The Secretary of State has the option of requesting a formal ministerial broadcast, which would go out on all channels - BBC as well as ITV - and would give opposition parties a right of reply. The unwritten code does not oblige the authorities to accede to his request, but they would be unlikely to refuse even where it was so plainly an excessive response. Mr Heseltine has been invited to take part in the discussion programme afterwards, but such programmes rarely rise far above the bandying of slogans, and he is right to be reluctant. A minister of the Crown never lacks means of making his views public, and it is an error to give the appearance of trying to get round the conventions by seeking what would in effect be a ministerial broadcast, without right of reply for his opponents. The British public is not so immature that it cannot be trusted to keep its head over a piece of science fiction.

NEWS MANAGEMENT IN MOSCOW

The appearance of Soviet leaders at press conferences in Moscow is part of a more sophisticated approach to the Western media: it is not however a step towards more open government. The job of a foreign correspondent in the USSR is difficult. If he pursues the news in a manner considered normal in other countries, he risks immediate expulsion for espionage. He is obliged to obtain permission from the authorities before making any trip out of the capital. Yet if he confines himself to analysing reports in the official press, he may as well operate at home and save his employers the vast expense of maintaining a Moscow correspondent.

The Kremlin has long been distributing its own publications, translated into the major languages of the world, in the hope of influencing public opinion outside the Soviet block. Like the foreign broadcasts of Moscow Radio, however, these periodicals are so clearly propagandist in style and content that their impact is minimal. Now the Soviet leaders have discovered that if they are prepared to be photographed and interviewed by foreign correspondents, their views are assured more news space and attention in the West than when merely circulated in their own controlled media.

Monday's press conference with three leading Soviet spokesmen, including Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Chief of Staff, was aimed at persuading the public in NATO countries that their government, by proceeding with the deployment of US missiles in Western Europe, were wholly responsible for the Soviet departure from the Geneva talks on intermediate nuclear forces. Moscow was clearly sending a message to those who wish to disarm the West unilaterally, encouraging them to continue their demonstrations. Mr Georgy Kornienko, a deputy foreign minister, denied claims by Western leaders that Soviet negotiators would soon return to Geneva "as if nothing had happened" and Marshal Ogarkov hinted that the strategic arms talks (START) which end their current round on Thursday are also at risk. He also seized the opportunity to attack the US air raid on Syrian positions in Lebanon, calling it "bandit action".

While earlier press conferences, such as that held in April by the Foreign Minister and Politburo member Andrei Gromyko, were obviously presenting the views of the top party leadership, both the latest session and the September conference on the Korean airliner gave prominence to the military in the person of Marshal Ogarkov. But this does not mean that the military are determining foreign policy in the absence of firm leadership by President Andropov. All three leaders at Monday's press conference are members of the party's Central Committee. Marshal Ogarkov is also First Deputy Defence Minister, the Defence Minister himself, Marshal Dimitri Ustinov, is a full member of the ruling Politburo. There is no evidence to suggest that any major divergence exists in the foreign policy aims of party leadership and military command. Both are firmly united in their hostility towards the West.

The problem for the organizers of such press conferences is that Western correspondents are undisciplined, and persistently ask awkward questions. Queried about the state of President Andropov's health, and as to whether he was recovering from

a serious operation, to account for his non-appearance for 110 days, Mr Leonid Zamyatin angrily repeated the official line that the Soviet leader, who has not been seen in public since mid-August, had been suffering from a cold, but was now able to deal with the main matters of government.

British consulting engineers have recently been credited with invisible earnings at the rate of some £565m per year, an average of £47m per month. That the UK had a net invisible surplus of £160m in October must be due in considerable part to the contribution of consulting engineers. Do we not deserve an occasional mention? Sir, Your front page report (November 25) about UK export performance is as cogent as ever. But it is not time that you altered your conventional examples for "invisible"?

Safeguarding the homebuyer

From Mr Graham Lee  
Sir, In all the argument about the House Buyers Bill one fact is perhaps, being lost sight of. This is that essentially the whole business of who does conveyancing is about consumer protection.

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the so-called "monopoly" of solicitors in conveyancing matters, the Austin Mitchell Bill is an appalling piece of drafting which, by any objective standard, will substantially and seriously reduce the protection of the consumer - the homebuyer.

What the buyer requires is the certainty that the home he is buying will belong to him, with no problems; he is not buying an insurance policy, which is all the Bill provides for.

A recent survey undertaken by MORI (whose Bob Worcester has been described by Austin Mitchell as the "best pollster in the business") for The Law Society reveals that 62 per cent of homebuyers consider the most important thing they want their solicitor to do is conduct the work thoroughly, whilst only 4 per cent think giving the cheap quote is most important.

This, together with the fact, already reported by you, that 57 per cent of recent homebuyers are satisfied with their solicitor's service, demonstrates that Austin Mitchell has got it quite wrong.

A licensed conveyancer under this Bill, which provides for no qualification, training, or test of competence at all, is hardly likely to be able to produce the thorough job the homebuyer wants.

House buyers beware!  
Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM LEE, Secretary,  
Professional Development  
Department,  
The Law Society,  
113 Chancery Lane, WC2,  
December 6.

The Severn barrier

From Mr C. K. Haswell  
Sir, The letters of Mr Richard Cottrell (November 19) and Dr Geoffrey Kellaway (November 25) relating to the crossing of the Severn estuary merit correction in the context of the two existing driven tunnel links.

The first, constructed between 1873 and 1886, was the original Severn tunnel, providing a rail link between England and Wales. It was a great feat of engineering, carried out in the foreknowledge that it was no easy task. Indeed, it remains arguably Britain's most celebrated tunnel, only second to Brunel's famous first crossing beneath the Thames. Today technical advance has made the means of tunnelling more effective as a cause of death.

To say, as does Mr Cottrell, that "The history of true tunnelling in the Severn grounds is not a happy one" is untenable. Further, to place the problems encountered in the construction of the CEBG tunnel in the same category as those met in the earlier tunnel is totally incorrect.

A third Severn tunnel is perfectly feasible.  
Yours faithfully,  
C. K. HASWELL,  
Charles Haswell and Partners,  
Consulting Engineers,  
99 Great Russell Street, WC1,  
November 28.

Credit where it's due

From the Secretary of the Association of Consulting Engineers  
Sir, Your front page report (November 25) about UK export performance is as cogent as ever. But it is not time that you altered your conventional examples for "invisible"?

British consulting engineers have recently been credited with invisible earnings at the rate of some £565m per year, an average of £47m per month. That the UK had a net invisible surplus of £160m in October must be due in considerable part to the contribution of consulting engineers. Do we not deserve an occasional mention? Sir, Your front page report (November 25) about UK export performance is as cogent as ever. But it is not time that you altered your conventional examples for "invisible"?

US policy in Central America

From the US Representative to the Organization of American States  
Sir, I would like to respond to a letter that appeared in your paper on November 30 concerning the "growing threat in Central America".

Government welcomes positive European engagement in the search for solutions to the region's problems. We would welcome as well an effort by Europeans to understand what we are trying to do and why.

First, we are providing a great deal more economic than security assistance to the region and we have offered the nations of Central America and the Caribbean guaranteed duty-free access to our market through the President's Caribbean basin initiative.

Second, we are encouraging all of the nations in the region to broaden democracy and respect for human rights which must be the keystones to social and regional peace. We have made clear that we are troubled by the closure of radio stations, disregard for religious freedom, continuing support for guerrilla subversion in neighboring countries, and the presence of some 11,000 security and other personnel from Cuba and the Soviet block.

Finally, we support wholeheartedly the Contadora peace process, which offers the best hope for a regional solution.

As to Nicaragua's role in the region, it should be recalled that in July of 1979 the OAS cooperated with a broad segment of Nicaragua's

to ease the replacement of the Somoza regime. This was an unprecedented step by the OAS and, as part of the process, the Sandinista commandantes formally pledged that they would take measures leading to political democracy, economic freedom, and international non-alignment.

The United States welcomed these promises and consistently sought to work with the leaders of Nicaragua, by providing economic assistance and through negotiation. Yet, instead of good faith negotiations, instead of a verified termination of the export of subversion, instead of fair political competition through elections open to all groups, Nicaragua is characterized today by swollen military forces, pressure on those who do not support enthusiastically the regime, persecution of the minority Miskito Indian population, censorship of the one remaining independent news-closure of radio stations, and support for religious freedom, continuing support for guerrilla subversion in neighboring countries, and the presence of some 11,000 security and other personnel from Cuba and the Soviet block.

Despite all of these negative developments and the unwise efforts to force the issue, we would welcome efforts by the Sandinista leaders to make good their promises to the OAS. To this end, I wish to reaffirm to your readers, that the United States is working with the Contadora nations to help convert broad agreement on principle into reality.

Sincerely,  
J. W. MIDDENDORF,  
US Representative to the Organization of American States,  
From: Department of State,  
Washington, DC,  
USA,  
December 1.

Prosecution by stores

From Ms Vivien Stern  
Sir, Baroness Phillips suggests (November 24) that the Recorder's comments in the recent case where a 77-year-old woman was prosecuted for shoplifting have encouraged impulse buying has encouraged impulse shopping.

It is absurd to suggest that the best interests of criminal justice are served by prosecuting all alleged shoplifters regardless of age, physical or mental condition, and the existence of a real possibility that a mistake has been made; and stores should not expect the public purse to pay the cost of such prosecutions.

A requirement that they pay costs and perhaps damages when such cases are lost, combined with trenchant public comments of the kind made by the Recorder in this case, might lead to their adopting more reasonable and sensitive policies.

Yours faithfully,  
VIVIEN STERN, Director,  
National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders,  
169 Clapham Road, SW9,  
November 28.

Fatal statistics

From Dr Trevor Smith  
Sir, In stating in your editorial today (November 25) that smoking kills 40 times as many men as road accidents you greatly underestimate the significance of road accidents as a cause of premature death.

If all of the people killed or seriously injured on British roads during the 1970s were laid end to end they would stretch from London to Edinburgh and back again. In addition, for every serious injury there were three or four minor injuries.

In 1981, 5,840 people were killed, over 77,000 seriously injured, while 236,000 received minor injuries. Horrific as these figures are they still fail to reveal the true impact of road accidents as a cause of death.

To appreciate this fully we must consider not simply the number of people killed, but the age at which they die. If we assume a life expectancy of 75 years and compare the number of years of life expectancy lost from the various causes then a more realistic picture emerges.

Thus in a single year, lung cancer claimed 38,300 lives, five times as many as the 6,811 lost in road accidents. It would appear at first sight therefore that lung cancer is by far the greater problem, but in terms of loss of life expectancy there is not a great deal to choose between the two - lung cancer deprived the population of 312,000 years of life expectancy, road accidents 255,000 years.

In Britain road accidents are by far the major killer of those under 35. In 1980, 3,280 people under the age of 35 died as a result of road accidents, while cancer of all kinds claimed 2,507 lives and diseases of

the heart and circulatory system 1,299 lives.

Smoking is certainly the major cause of premature death in Britain today, but road accidents come a very close second.

Yours sincerely,  
TREVOR SMITH,  
97 Grieve Street,  
Dunfermline,  
Fife,  
November 25.

Nuclear metaphor

From the Right Reverend Trevor Huddleston, CR  
Sir, The Minister of Defence is quoted today (feature, December 2), as saying "... the seamless robe of deterrence exists." Whatever the force of Mr Heseltine's argument for the use of more and more hideous nuclear weapons in the name of peace, he might at least respect the susceptibilities of Christians in his use of metaphor. For us there is only one "seamless robe" of significance. It was that one taken from the crucified Christ by the soldiers with the words, "Let us not tear it but cast lots for it to see whose it shall be".

It is hard to think of a more inapposite comparison than that between the seamless robe of Christ at the moment of his supreme self-giving for the salvation of mankind and the horror of cruise and Pershing and all the other weapons of our day.

If the minister desires an appropriate metaphor I suggest he uses the phrase from St Mark's gospel: "The abomination of desolation standing where it ought not."

Yours faithfully,  
TREVOR HUDDLESTON,  
House of the Resurrection,  
Miffield, West Yorkshire.

Way of the Cross

From the Reverend G. Thompson Brake  
Sir, It seems to suit some churchmen to resurrect the dichotomy between "personal" and "public" Christianity. In particular there is a disposition to associate "individual" or "personal" faith with a Tory philosophy of individual enterprise and achievement and then conclude that only a radical social religion has true validity.

One result of this is the adoption of political socialism and the attachment of "radical" insights of the faith to give it a quasi-theological content. Thus the dichotomy is perpetuated, not by those whose emphasis is on personal faith, but by those who are left-handed.

The Methodist Church, in which I am a minister, is widely acknowledged for its concern with social issues. Its founder, John Wesley, said: "Christianity is essentially a social religion and to turn it into a solitary one is to destroy it." That's a useful text for the critics of your leading article to latch on to.

However, John Wesley's social

Hope for young unemployed

From Mr Ray Hurs  
Sir, Although Francis Pym (feature, December 1) is justified in referring to the "economically wasteful" and "humanly damaging" effects of unemployment, it is the "socially divisive" aspects of the problem which he emphasizes which must be of the greatest concern.

Unemployed young people in particular, especially those experiencing long-term unemployment, react to their despairing situation by becoming apathetic and complacent and allowing themselves to drift into a sense of total hopelessness. This is not generally reflected by spontaneous and aggressive anti-social behaviour on the streets although it is important not to ignore the rise in the number of burglaries and the relatively large number of those aged under 24 among those whose crime is detected.

Although the new Youth Training Scheme has been generally welcomed and supported by those involved in assisting unemployed young people, the fact should not be ignored that there are currently over 400,000 unemployed teenagers aged 18/19 years who are not eligible for entry to the scheme. Also, the published unemployment statistics do not divulge the total number of those waiting to enter their first real job. If those in Government special schemes are included, the numbers currently in this category must be about 750,000, at least.

Society still attaches a stigma to long-term unemployment. In the eyes of too many employers the longer a person is unemployed the more unemployable they become. The Government must make strenuous efforts to provide more paid employment for those young people still waiting for their first opportunity of employment.

The recent reluctant decision of the Manpower Services Commission, because of financial constraints, to curtail recruitment to the Community Programme, a much-needed scheme for the long-term unemployed, is to be deplored. The allocation of more resources to schemes of this kind should not be based solely on grounds of compassion, but because it would be investment in sound common sense, considering the alternatives.

Yours faithfully,  
RAY HURST,  
Honorary Secretary,  
The Institute of Careers Officers,  
Careers Office,  
Fry Street,  
Middlesbrough,  
Cleveland,  
December 6.

From Mr I. J. Woolf  
Sir, In America they talk about "getting back to work". In Britain we talk about "creating jobs". Is there a moral in here somewhere? Yours sincerely, I. J. WOOLF, Special Forces Club, 8 Herbert Crescent, SW1, December 6.

Restriction on parole

From Sir David Davenport-Handley  
Sir, As an admirer of the work of Dr John Cundy I was sad to see that he had found it necessary to resign from the Parole Board, of which I am a member.

He says in his letter to you of November 22 that his views are shared "in whole or in part by very many of his colleagues". I am not one of them.

I strongly believe that the Home Secretary of the day had the right to change the parole restrictions. He is exercising a statutory discretion and if it is a political decision that is also his right, and indeed duty, reflecting as it does the clear mandate received in June to provide greater protection for the public.

Of course, one would expect all cases to be referred to the board, as in the past and as suggested by Lord Hunt in his letter (November 30) only those selected by the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID DAVENPORT-HANDLEY,  
Clipham Hall,  
Oakham,  
Rutland.

Winged chariot

From Dr W. I. Pumphrey  
Sir, I would like to thank your many correspondents for their replies to my letter (November 12) on minimum time intervals and for their wide-ranging observation of areas where there may be intervals even smaller than I had envisaged.

I was especially interested in the negative time concept proposed by Mr Christopher Fagg (November 17) since the possible existence of such time intervals had escaped my notice. He is entirely correct, of course. They do exist and I now realize that he has formalized a saying of my mother that "someone had picked her up before she had fallen down", although she was referring not to buses moving slightly faster than the speed of thought but to our local grocer, who invariably wrote to her about the state of her account when she was still debating the size of her next order.

It seems to me entirely appropriate to call the basic unit of time a "Hume", as proposed by Mr Alpin (November 21) since it is clear that a "Hume" can be negative as well as positive. I only wish I had had a "Hume" by me in my university days, when I invariably had to echo the words of Hobart Brown, "Backward, turn backward, O time in your flight and tell me just one thing I studied last night". Yours faithfully, W. I. PUMPHREY, 28 Fitzwilliam House, The Little Green, Richmond, Surrey, December 1.



THE ARTS

Ballet
Not trying too hard

London Contemporary Sadler's Wells

Royal Ballet Covent Garden

Mark Henderson's lighting is the element that most attracts attention to itself during Conso Trobar and stays most vividly in the mind afterwards.

choreography alike, as a modern celebration of the music and ideas of twelfth century troubadours; and the emphasis in that phrase has to be on contemporary, because the poems are interpreted through modern eyes, with little or no sense of their historical context.

year. His solo to "The Swan" is as remarkable as ever (when Peter Mumford's lighting will let you see it). The dancer becomes both bird and cellist, while maintaining a fascination flow of musically phrased movement.

John Percival



Nigel Douglas in From the House of the Dead

Opera
Restored to splendour

From the House of the Dead Dominion

Back for a week in the huge but serviceable barn of the Dominion Theatre, Welsh National Opera provide in their opening production an experience of such chilling power, of such musical and dramatic cogency, that one wonders what on earth London's opera companies are up to with their French Fripperies and star vehicles when there are still Janacek operas which are not in their repertoire.

down structure, hastily strapped together with barbed wire, like an abandoned archaeological dig, to the glimmer of freedom beyond).
Freedom, as the relentless tread of the prisoners passed the closing bars of David Pountney's production emphasises, is hard to see in this hopeless place.

Michelson hammers over the stage with authority; Robert Carpenter Turner as the noble Petrovich is more reserved: we only glimpse his brutal treatment in the bowels of this microcosm of hell.
Alongside the stories are the Easter Day plays, crudely staged on the raise platform which serves Pountney for the assembly of the officers and (his one major gloss on the text) the quasi-Last Supper of the visitors.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television
Misty intimacy

Those who send out stage classics through the small screen bear a big responsibility: they have it in their power either to lure new audiences into the theatre, or to drive them even further away.

with tympani for the habanera; the final scene, with the lovers kneeling side by side to face their fate and the final blow sent by descending from behind them both, suggests divine retribution rather than mere human jealousy.

Norman Lewis at home: "Endless picturesque stories run through my mind"

Interview
Stories of survival



Norman Lewis at home: "Endless picturesque stories run through my mind"

Norman Lewis is doing well by the publishing boom in travel books: today Golden Earth, his account of a journey to Burma in 1950 (which prompted Cyril Connolly to say "Mr Lewis can make even a lorry interesting") is being reissued.

Travel writing is only one fragment, albeit the most enjoyable one, of Lewis's life. He is in the enviable position of being as much at home in fiction as in travelling and recording, with precise detail and a gentle, self-mocking humour, what he sees. Eleven of his 16 books are novels.

When it did end, and Lewis had regained a sense of confidence and the ability to contemplate regular hours through his Spanish fishing, he turned his eye towards India-China and set off for an almost unbroken decade of travelling, returning to England between journeys to write books that instantly became bestsellers.

Dear Girl Old Red Lion

This Women's Theatre Group production has been assembled from the private writings of four London friends: Ruth Slate and her companions Francoise, Minna and Eva, have no claim on history beyond the fact that, for a quarter of a century, they kept up a correspondence and personal diaries which illuminate the growth of the women's movement outside the world of sport and public gesture.

make something worthwhile of their lives. Ruth speaks for them all when she writes "I must find my centre before I experiment".
Finding the centre involved sloughing off their sexual and religious indoctrination, and learning to look at the surrounding world as a man-made artefact. Two of them make the orthodox escape from domestic service by learning to wield a typewriter. Francoise makes a stab at independence through freelance journalism.

Libby Mason and Tiersl Thompson's script succeeds in combining chronology with a thematic organization. The show falls into smoothly linked sessions on family life, work, menfolk, live between women, and other subjects marking their progressive emancipation from the past.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

LSO/Abbado Barbican Hall

One goes dreary years without ever hearing a note of Webern in the concert hall, now all of a sudden, to mark his centenary, the whole output is being played in just over a week at the Barbican. On Tuesday night the first concert in this Olivetti Festival was encouragingly attended and hugely successful.

rather to see it as Webern's fault that he withdrew so much from the tumults where Berg and Mahler thrived, and where Mr Abbado and his players had them thriving on Tuesday.
The Berg performance was almost a miracle, and at last here was a work that benefited from the spotlighting of the Barbican's acoustics. At the most crowded pages every strand was clear, but that would have been pointless, as it was in the Webern, without the orchestra's wholesale reconstruction of Berg's excess. The middle movement, a waltz of loose criticism as seedy as it is seductive, was full of the most gorgeous melody, and the final march sustained its crescendo of overbearing triumph right to the last bar, where trumpets and high woodwind shout Berg's musical initial only to have it stifled.

course, for a conductor merely to demonstrate involvement with the music, and though the orchestra's playing occasionally matched its master's feverish passions, the sounds it made were much more often simply ragged.
It probably did not help that most of the music was on the dark side. Prokofiev's Sixth Symphony, a work too seldom heard, broods on the tragedy of the last war for much of its course. After the agonizingly intense middle movement the finale promises briefly to lighten the atmosphere. But even here under the brilliant surface, simmers and immense sorrow. It is too overpowering when for a Shostakovich-like irony to intrude. One wished only that this performance could have adequately reflected these depths.

Paul Griffiths LPO/Rostropovich Festival Hall

Mstislav Rostropovich's concert with the London Philharmonic Orchestra was undeniably exciting to watch. His lavish balletic exuberance saw to that. But it is not enough, of

Stephen Pettitt

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Pop
Trapped in idolatry
Duran Duran Manchester Apollo
If 1983 has marked the return of the teen idols, Duran Duran can take a dubious pride in having retained their scream-appeal title. The opening night of this tour confirmed their status as brand leaders in the pubescent and very noisy small girl market.

Pop
Trapped in idolatry
Duran Duran Manchester Apollo
lowest common denominator. Granting the commercial aspects of Duran's success, the glossy good looks and obvious hooks, one would have expected them to attempt an entertainment that differed from the stock rock cliches. Far from it. Despite the modern connotations of their sound and the post-New Romantic imagery, Duran are quite happy wallowing in the old-fashioned routines.

Pop
Trapped in idolatry
Duran Duran Manchester Apollo
thing, I Should Know?" and "Planet Earth" but the constant hysteria of the audience did them no favours. The sound was homogenized and bland. To these credit Duran are smart enough not to patronise the crowd in the way Wham! do; they do not prey on sex sexuality. Similarly, their commitment to pleasing the fans is genuine. They would argue that you cannot eat artistic integrity. What rakes finally is the perfunctory acceptance of what they do as an end in itself. I suspect Duran Duran would like to be taken seriously. Unfortunately the idolatry is nothing more than a comfortable trap.

Pop
Trapped in idolatry
Duran Duran Manchester Apollo
Caroline Moorehead
Lewis is trying out an autobiography. He speaks of it with a sort of glee. "It is to be made up of essays on some seven or eight areas of my life. My childhood - can you imagine being the son of a spiritualist medium? And all those insane aunts? Then I'm going to have a go at marriage. But I worry about that. Then there's fame. That's my meeting with Hemingway in Cuba, just after he had won the Nobel Prize. Saddest man I ever met. Sated. Then there's war: what a choice I've got there."

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MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Hawker shares take off

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, Nov 28. Dealings end, Dec 9. Contango Day, Dec 12. Settlement Day, Dec 15.

Shares of Hawker Siddeley staged their own vertical takeover yesterday climbing 16p to 362p as one broker prepared to make a major upgrading of the company's prospects.

The broker, W Greenwall, hopes to complete a study of the company shortly, and is confident that investors will be on a winner. It believes Britain's healthier climate bodes well for Hawker. Growing export markets and a heavy investment programme in North America should soon be filtering through to profits.

Market analysts are looking for pretax profits of between £120m and £125m for the year against £116.2m last time. However, some brokers are looking for a figure of nearer £133m and this is certain to start another round of upgrading among other market experts.

Meanwhile, the rest of the equity market continued to maintain its record breaking run, although this would not have been evident from the turnover level. The FT index closed at its high for the day 5.4 up at 753.6, helped by a firmer appearance on Wall Street and

renewed activity among blue chips. On the gilt edged market, prices rose by up to 50p supported by Tuesday's better than expected bank lending figures. But on the foreign exchange sterling dropped to its lowest level ever, falling 55 points to \$1.4355.

It looks as though the worst may be over at Steeley, currently the subject of a bid from Hargreaves. Yesterday the shares rose 6p to 218p as broker Springear Kemp Gee continued to recommend the shares, a cut in the dividend last year. At the halfway stage this year Steeley produced profits of £10.5m and Springear is looking for a similar performance in the second.

Dealers have become increasingly confident of the economic outlook and this may be the reason why the Government

broker has decided to release an extra £500m of existing stock. They are £500m of Exchange 10% per cent 1995 and £200m of Exchange 10% per cent 1994.

Among leaders, Bewster slipped 1p to 240p after scaling new heights on Monday on hopes that terms for the sale of its Corner Brook milling interest might be announced shortly. The shares have been active of late, sliding to below the 190p level only to recover this account on bid hopes.

Blue Circle fell 8p to 428p and Rugby Portland 5p to 99p, after news that the Cement Makers Federation council meeting had decided against the expected 5 per cent rise in cement prices.

Rugby was reckoned to have been pressing for a big rise in prices, but Blue Circle, which has been more affected by imported cement than other producers, wanted to see the

price freeze extended and its view prevailed. Great Universal Stores 'A' responded 9p to 655p ahead of figures later today, while the ordinary added 9p to 610p. Analysts are looking for pretax

profits of between £89m to £93m compared with £82.8m last year. There has again been US support for shares of BTR, 13p dearer at 412p. American investors reckon the shares should soon reflect bumper profits after this year's acquisition of Thomas Tilling in one

of the biggest takeover battles ever set on the London stock market.

Over on the Unlisted Securities Market, shares of Pericon made an encouraging start after a placing by the brokers Capel-Cure Myers and Albert E. Sharpe. The shares were placed at 140p and closed at 152p. Peasfield, a private company, has increased its stake in that old takeover favourite Highgate & Job. Earlier this week it bought a total of 137,000 shares amounting to 14.9 per cent of the equity. Shares of Highgate responded to the news with a 4p rise to 110p.

But Eastern Produce slipped 3p to 163p after Lawrie Group announced it had bought an extra 117,000 shares, taking its total holding to 1.79 million shares, or 17.12 per cent of the total. Dalgety spurted 12p to 398p after a buy recommendation from broker Phillips & Drew who is impressed by the 9 per cent yield. Another big broker is also recommending the shares and says they made a good start in the first quarter and should be capable of at least £22.4m in the first six months.

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RECENT ISSUES table with columns for issue name, price, and other details.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Faster world growth and a diminishing debt problem

A perceptible glow of optimism that the world may be over the hump of the debt crisis, apparent since this autumn, has been growing brighter as signs of economic recovery have multiplied.



Schmidt (left) and De Larosière: harsh words about US deficit

M. Jacques de Larosière, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, yesterday added his voice to the band of hope.

Each 1 per cent growth in the West over the next three years means \$35 billion (£24.2 billion) additional export earnings for the hard-pressed developing countries.

Third World nations have already made substantial efforts to help themselves. They have managed, in the midst of the most severe global recession since the war, to cut their aggregate balance of payments deficit to about \$67 billion this year from \$110 billion in 1981.

A durable world recovery, tough adjustment programmes by debtor countries and the maintenance of credit flows to the developing world could lower the debt service ratio to 14 per cent over the next three years, M de Larosière said.

Also striking an optimistic note, Herr Karl Otto Poehl, president of the German Central Bank, told reporters yesterday that the \$3 billion bridging loan from the industrial countries to help the IMF over its cash shortage (to be matched by a similar sum from Saudi Arabia) would be agreed when central bankers meet next week in Basle.

The encouraging picture painted by M de Larosière, which follows the recent analysis of Third World debts by Professor William Cline, of the Washington-based Institute for International Economics, is a less certain prospect than he makes it seem.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, former West German Chancellor, went further when he said yesterday that the US deficit was the world's biggest economic problem.

In remarks reminiscent of Mr Edward Heath's call a couple of years ago for a "ring-fence" of capital controls round Europe, Herr Schmidt said European countries might be forced to impose capital controls to stop outflows to the US.

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He is still likely to be chairman when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission finally publishes its report into Pleasurama's £56m takeover bid for Trident.

ton-based Institute for International Economics, is a less certain prospect than he makes it seem. The growth of protectionist pressures and the huge American budget deficit, now seemingly cast in steel until after next year's presidential election, throws deep shadows on optimism.

According to the IMF managing director, who had some harsh things to say about the US deficit, interest rates in the seven largest economies were more than 5 per cent above inflation, when the difference should be no more than 2 per cent.

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Sterling knocked to lowest by oil price uncertainty

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Uncertainty over the future of oil prices knocked sterling to its lowest level against the dollar, touching \$1.4330 at one stage in New York.

The pound followed news that the Nigerian senate had voted to pull out of the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries if its oil production quota was not raised in the talks being held in Geneva.

The sudden fall in sterling was the more unexpected because it came after a buoyant afternoon performance in the wake of balance of payments figures showing a £1,200m surplus on current account in the first three quarters of this year, twice the level estimated.

Three weeks ago the Treasury predicted a surplus for this year as a whole of just £500m, falling to zero next year after a surplus of £5,400m last year.

The revision is entirely accounted for by higher investible earnings, including interest, profit and dividends remitted from overseas, and transfer payments helped by an improvement in the Government's balance with the EEC.

The balance of payments figures released yesterday by the Central Statistical Office also show that portfolio investment overseas totalled £5,050m in the first three quarters this year, up from £4,470m in the same period a year ago.

The pound's late weakness was amplified by more technical factors. Traders wanting to buy marks decided to sell sterling rather than dollars, because the US currency is expected to remain strong.

The pound ended the day lower against all currencies though the final calculation of its effective index, made earlier by the Bank of England, showed a 0.1 improvement to 82.9.

The dollar made widespread though modest gains against most currencies, its trade-weighted index rising 0.3 to 129.6.

Though there is general agreement that the dollar is overvalued by as much as a fifth on fundamental economic grounds, in terms of relative inflation and competitiveness, no one dares predict when it will fall.

The booming economy, and high US interest rates underpinned by the huge federal budget deficit, coupled with international political tensions, continue to make the dollar an overwhelming attraction for short-term funds.

The pound's weakness against the dollar also rules out a cut in British interest rates. The situation gives Britain the worst of all worlds: Sterling's weakness against the dollar raises inflationary pressures, since many imported basic materials are priced in dollars.

The Government will therefore be reluctant to raise interest rates as this could push up sterling against these currencies, risking damage to the recovery.

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Nigerians in vote to quit Opec

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government, CBI and TUC have agreed to take part in further joint studies of Britain's employment prospects in what was being cautiously hailed last night as an encouraging step towards a new round of tripartite consultation on the economy.

The decision to press ahead with the joint studies was taken at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council where the Treasury produced its long-awaited paper on the prospects for new jobs.

The 30-page study, which was undertaken on the initiative by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, earlier this summer, makes it clear that the Government is expecting most new jobs to come from the service industries, with little or no further growth in manufacturing industry jobs.

It says that these new jobs will only materialize if employers, employees and unions are prepared to become more flexible in their approach to work, with more frequent job changes, more flexible hours, more part-time work, and greater job mobility. It gives a warning that this process of structural change in the economy will not be "completely painless".

The TUC also submitted a paper to the council meeting warning that despite some increases in service jobs the "real" rate of unemployment could still rise to more than 5 million by the end of the 1980s.

The ensuing debate was described by all the participants as one of the most constructive and encouraging to have been held at the council since Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979.

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, said it was one of the most constructive meetings for many years, at which a lot of common ground had been established.

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, welcomed the Treasury's paper as a serious response to a challenging issue, and said he hoped the further joint exercises would lead "to chart common ground starting to real agreement".

Mr Lawson also said he was encouraged by the fact that joint work had been started on future employment patterns, which he said went "to the heart of our economic problems".

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RIT takes 7% stake in jobbers

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jacob Rothschild's RIT and Northern investment trust group yesterday announced it owns 7.72 per cent of the stockjobbers Smith Brothers.

Independent share purchases by the New York company L F Rothschild Uotenberg Towbin, of which RIT owns 50 per cent, had taken the stake above the 5 per cent level required to be declared under British company law.

Mr Tony Lewis, Smith's chairman, said last night: "RIT have had just under 5 per cent of us for some time. This announcement does not particularly surprise me. I don't think it's a threat of a takeover. It may be, I just don't know."

Smith's price has soared this year from 38p to last night's 83p, up 2p on the day. Behind the price surge was a belief that changes in the Stock Exchange rules on shareholding by outsiders would mean strategic stakes being taken in both Smith and Akroyd & Smithers.

London's other publicly quoted jobbers. Last month, Mercury Securities quoted a parent of SG Warburg, the respected City merchant bank, paid £21m for 29.9 per cent stake in Akroyd.

Market traders believe that discussions are taking place between Smith and outsiders. RIT's London and New York buying of Smith stock, giving it 1,002 million shares and breaching the 5 per cent level, is likely to have been an error.

RIT holds a 29.9 per cent stake of Kitcat & Aitken, the London stockbrokers, and this month will consummate the substantial merger between itself and Charterhouse Group, the merchant bank.

It has emerged that on taking its Kitcat stake, RIT promised not to take more than 5 per cent of any other member firm without consulting the Exchange's ruling council. The council will begin today to decide if it thinks RIT ought to sell 2.5 per cent of Smith Brothers to return the holding to the 5 per cent level.

Mr Hector Sants, of Phillips & Drew, the stockbrokers, believes Hanson will make at least £125m and probably more for the current year but warns that the market is nervous about further British acquisitions.

The improvement will come from the US where the businesses had a strong finish to the year, from a further fall in costs and a much greater contribution from Alders.

Hanson has a 9.4 per cent stake in London Brick and market speculation has connected it with both Tate & Lyle and Boverton. However, with half its business in the US, it is likely to spend some of its cash mountain there.

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Index rise continues

The stock market continued to shrug off its worries about the pound yesterday as it again scaled new heights, with the FT index closing 5.4 up at 753.6.

Tuesday's better-than-expected bank lending figures also helped sentiment and the Bank of England took the opportunity to dip into the gilt market to help finance government expenditure.

Yesterday, it announced an additional £500m of stock - £300m of Exchequer, 10 1/2 per cent, 1995 and £200m of Exchequer, 10 1/2 per cent, 1994. Dealings are expected to start tomorrow.

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Slater ghost walks again

The move by Mr Gwyn Ward Thomas, the chairman of Trident Television, to stage a management buyout of three of its companies seems to have acted as an advertisement.

Yesterday, Trident announced it had sold Windsor Safari Park, scenery makers, Watts & Cory and a company with rights over Trident films to the private concern Southbrook and City Holdings for £2.26m cash.

The cash pays for assets of £1,804,000 and profits before tax for the year to the end of last September of £571,000. It also takes into account corporation tax liabilities of £435,000. The element under Mr Ward Thomas's buyout would have been left with Trident.

Controlling Southbrook are Mr Derek Dawson and Mr Alan Joelson. Mr Dawson was a managing director of Hemdale, a company started by Mr John Daley and actor Mr David Hemmings in the late 1960s. Hemdale came to a stock market by a reverse takeover of Purben Holdings in 1968.

Five years later it was bid for by Equity Enterprises, where Mr David Frost is deputy chairman, and the backing force was the former financial giant Slater, Walker, with almost a third of the shares.

But in the mid-1970s Mr Dawson was involved in buying back Hemdale, whose name was changed to Southbrook in January 1982. Mr Joelson was a founder and former managing director of the Pleasurama casino group. He resigned in 1975 to join Mr Dawson.

The success of Southbrook, which is involved in theme parks in Spain and has interests in films, is a setback for Mr Ward Thomas. He returns from abroad today to face the matter of compensation for relinquishing his chairman's seat to Lord Hanson at the annual meeting next February. Under his buyout scheme he would have received £83,000. He has a four-year service agreement with Trident at an annual salary of £100,000.

He is still likely to be chairman when the Monopolies and Mergers Commission finally publishes its report into Pleasurama's £56m takeover bid for Trident.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Synterials issue sets USM record

James Capel & Co., one of London's premier stockbrokers, yesterday began a £20m underwriting for a new issue of a high-technology company called Synterials. The broker intends offering 80 per cent of Synterials stock on the Unlisted Securities Market, the largest amount of a company's equity ever offered there.

Synterials is a unique operation which designs and manufactures new plastics for producing manufacturers in record time and at a substantially reduced cost.

It has no real trading background and high debts of £4.5m but has been backed by a consortium of bankers including Lazard, Comay Bank, Morgan Grenfell and Sarasin Monasteg. The group has already received tentative approaches from KLM and Fokker. Both are now attempting joint projects and have already attempted to snap up 5 per cent of the company.

Safeway Food Stores has joined the growing list of supermarket chains reporting bumper profits. The company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Safeway Stores Inc of the United States, reported pretax profits 41 per cent higher at £24.1m on a turnover up from £50.2m to £59.7m.

Britain's invisible earnings, from industries which include insurance, shipping, tourism and the investment industry, jumped 8 per cent for the first nine months of this year, according to official figures yesterday. For the third quarter of this year these earnings from the private sector rose by £127m to £7.6 billion and brings the total this year up from £21bn to £22.6bn. The surplus on the financial and other services continues to show substantial improvements.

Share prices drift

New York (Reuters) - Share prices were mixed in early trading yesterday as the New York stock market continued to drift.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up by just 0.41 to 1269.72. First-hour volume reached about 24.03 million shares.

Airline issues came into the spotlight following reports that traffic in November had increased by about 8 per cent despite higher fares. Reports said some analysts are recommending the stocks.

Many investors are keeping an eye on OPEC meeting in Geneva, where ministers are trying to decide what to do about prices and production.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph was the most active issue, down 1/4 to 64 1/2. AT & T when issued followed, off 1/4 to 19 1/2. Diamond Shamrock was third on the list, up 1/4 to 19 1/2.

Gulf Oil, which is engaged in a proxy battle, was 1/4 lower at 43 1/2 on heavy volume.

But other members are pressing for higher prices and bigger quotas. Mr Muhammad Charara, the Iranian oil minister, said yesterday morning that his government wanted a \$5 increase in the market price.

Iran and Iraq, who have been at war for three years, each argued that because of economic difficulties, it should be the first member to benefit from any increase in the demand for oil. The two Gulf producers, whose output has suffered from the fighting, accused Saudi Arabia of abusing its position as Opec's "swing" producer, by exceeding its quota.

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WALL STREET

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Hanson shares soar on record profit of £91m

By Our Financial Staff

Hanson Trust Year to 30.9.83 Pretax profit £91.1m (80.4m) Stated earnings 16.9p (12.7p) Turnover £1,484m (£1,148m) Not total dividend 50 (in advance) Share price 252p Yield 2.8% One for two scrip proposed

Hanson Trust is on course for another set of record profits this year on the back of a substantial recovery in the US economy.

The good prospects follow record results for 1982-83 which surpassed market expectations and pushed the share price to a record 252p.

The industrial conglomerate, built up by Lord Hanson through acquisition and now including Ever Ready and the Alders (formerly UDS) retail business, increased profits from £60.4m to £91.1m.

The good results stemmed particularly from the improving performance of Hanson's UK and European companies like Ever Ready and Butterley, the brick maker, and a substantial fall in central costs.

The balance sheet is strong with a large cash element of £408m, helped by sales of UDS assets which totalled £160m and good cash generation from the rest of the business. Alders contributed £5.7m on sales of



Lord Hanson: on target for another record year

£154m in its five months with the conglomerate.

Mr Hector Sants, of Phillips & Drew, the stockbrokers, believes Hanson will make at least £125m and probably more for the current year but warns that the market is nervous about further British acquisitions.

The improvement will come from the US where the businesses had a strong finish to the year, from a further fall in costs and a much greater contribution from Alders.

Hanson has a 9.4 per cent stake in London Brick and market speculation has connected it with both Tate & Lyle and Boverton. However, with half its business in the US, it is likely to spend some of its cash mountain there.

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Social trends survey: pound's purchasing power down to 25p since 1971

Signs of greater affluence despite squeeze

By Graham Searjeant

# Matthew Hall

International Design and Engineering Contractors

## Interim Report

Group results for the nine months to 30 September 1983

	9 months to 30 Sept 83	30 Sept 82	Year to 31 Dec 82
Profit on trading	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oil, gas, chemical and mining	2,429	3,136	3,718
Mechanical and electrical	3,881	2,103	3,337
Interest receivable (net)	6,301	5,239	7,055
Profit before taxation	3,377	3,189	4,580
Taxation charge for the period (note 2)	9,678	8,428	11,635
Profit after taxation	(5,707)	(3,525)	(3,981)
Outside shareholders' interests	3,972	4,803	7,654
Profit attributable to shareholders	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ordinary dividends	3,970	4,902	7,653
Earnings per share after taxation	436	408	2,098
	11.62p	14.94p	22.39p

Notes:  
1 The nine months results for both years are unaudited. The results for the year 1982 shown above are an abridged version of the audited accounts of that year which have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The Report of the Auditors was unqualified.  
2 Taxation for the nine months and year 1982 was reduced by £400,000 and £579,000 respectively by credits tax advance corporation tax previously written off.

## Salient Points from the Interim Report to Shareholders

- Group pre-tax profit for the nine months up from £8.428m to £9.678m.
- Increased dividend of 1.275p (1982: 1.195p) per Ordinary share.
- Oil, gas, chemical and mining results affected by USA and South East Asia but UK, Australia and Brazil have all performed well.
- The mechanical and electrical sector has increased its share of Group trading profit due to higher work volumes and higher than usual incidence of contract completions.
- Present indications are that the full year pre-tax profit should amount to some £12.4m.

Matthew Hall PLC

Matthew Hall House, 101-108 Tottenham Court Road, London W1A 1BT  
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## Patrick Knight reports from Sao Paulo on the world's toughest debt problem

# Brazil cannot win the self-help battle on its own

With a modicum of luck, Brazil should not return to the top of the financial news pages for the next four months. Pressure will probably only start building up strongly again in March, when the country gets back to work after the Carnival is over.

Brazil's debt drama became acute more than a year ago, forcing bankers to spend last Christmas struggling with the first of a series of rescue packages.

Now the International Monetary Fund has finally agreed that the series of loans set for 1984 can be made to stick, which was not true of the three earlier attempts. As a result, the IMF has released more than \$1 billion (£689m) of frozen drawing rights, money which has already been used to pay back long overdue bridging loans to the Bank for International Settlements.

Encouraged by the thaw, most of Brazil's 830 creditor banks have moved funds from one side of their balance sheets to the other, releasing loans arranged at the turn of the year, but frozen since May, when it became clear that Brazil was not going to meet targets initially agreed with the IMF. The first tranche of the latest \$6.5 billion (£4.5 billion) loan should also be released before the year's end.

It remains ominous that fewer than half of Brazil's creditor banks have agreed to join in with the latest loan. Most of the absentees are small fry, responsible for less than 10 per cent of the debt between them.

Brazil might even end the year with something in its reserves, rather than owing up to \$3 billion in unpaid interest, overdue bills and charges, as during the past few months.

But few expect the lull to last for more than four or five months. Then Brazil will be back, asking for more, much more.

A low estimate is \$5 billion. So how much longer will the drama last, and is the worst yet over?

This depends on two factors: one which Brazil can do something about, the other it cannot. It depends on how well the measures which have been taken so far, or are to be taken, will work out. But it also depends on how strong and sustained the international recovery, and consequently the growth of world trade, will prove to be, as well as on such variables as interest rates, the price of oil, and the weather.

The basic demand of the IMF has been that Brazil's public sector deficit should be brought under control, by curbing trends that led to inflation reaching the present 200 per cent a year level, one of the world's highest, and the worst yet in Brazil itself.

This year, subsidies on foodstuffs, cheap credit for farmers, and subsidies for oil have been eliminated, or sharply reduced. Almost all incomes have been cut, either through wage rises being set below the inflation rate, or through the mechanism of inflation itself, working to reduce disposable incomes, as prices rise ahead of incomes.

Tight controls on imports, down by more than \$2 billion, and a fifth in volume from last year, have forced industry to make do with higher priced local alternatives, cutting demand.

However, in an economy as highly indexed as Brazil's, such measures initially tend to boost inflation, rather than slow it. And that has happened this year, which is a shock for the IMF.

In addition, despite all the promises, little has been done to curb state spending. Capital spending is being halved over a two-year period.

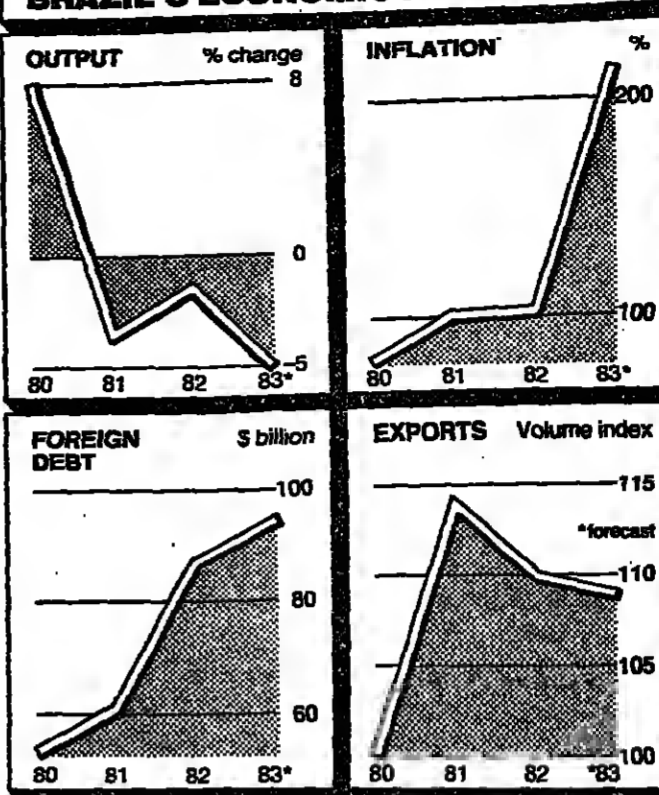
But the Government has yet to summon up the courage to cut staff. Last year, an election period, those employed by the public sector grew by at least half a million. And although a few of those appointed in an attempt to prevent the Government party's electoral performance being worse than it was have been sacked, they have been replaced by new appointments made where the Opposition has taken control.

Despite civil construction falling by 19 per cent in a year, industrial output tumbling by nearly 10 per cent, and commerce generally being cut by 7 per cent, the tertiary sector, responsible for more than half of gross national product and largely formed by the public

### Little has been done to curb state spending

sector, has not shrunk at all this year. The financial impact has been made far worse by the yields of many taxes being reduced by more than a quarter. It remains to be seen whether this will be tackled with

### BRAZIL'S ECONOMIC PROBLEMS



sufficient will next year to achieve results. The Government seems to be relying on the recent wage law, and on eliminating generous perks, rather than actually cutting staff, in a year which will also be politically sensitive, as the build-up to the presidential election gathers pace.

One bright spot is agriculture. Subsidies to farmers, and on food have been replaced by high farm gate prices. This may have contributed to inflation this year, and forced people to spend more on food, but it has stimulated a shift in investment from the stagnant cities to the farms.

Weather permitting, next year's harvest should be a record. That will be good for exports and will help to depress inflation and eliminate the need to import food.

Another success has been in curbing the oil bill. Internal production has reached the record 400,000 barrels a day, reducing the import bill. But as all of Brazil's creditors

Brazil's optimists hope that world trade will grow by between 8 and 10 per cent next year, permitting the country's exports to grow by 12 per cent as a result.

Last year, exports shrank to an all-time low of 6.5 per cent of gnp. They will be slightly more than that this year, but that is mainly because gnp itself has fallen. The impressive trade surplus of more than \$6 billion is almost entirely the result of cuts in imports; any export rises are due more to firmer prices, than extra volumes.

There have also been allegations that trade figures have been massaged, notably by recording exports almost as soon as firm orders are received, but only recording imports when the goods actually arrive in Brazil, a tactic which can only be used once.

Things could improve next year. Demand for some commodities, notably soy, is strong, due to the failure of the US crop while coffee and cocoa look promising. But demand for iron ore continues to shrink, despite the US recovery. Sugar, once one of Brazil's four leading export earners, remains very weak, due principally to the subsidy on beet given by the EEC.

The Government is aiming to push exports up to about 9 per cent of gnp which implies a sustained growth of 10 per cent or more each year.

That depends only partly on Brazil. It depends much more on the developed countries, considering that growth is more important for the world, than finally defeating an inflation running now at the sort of levels which would cause a second Carnival in Brazil.

The low value of the cruzado enabled Brazil to make some spectacular gains this year, to compensate for declines in Third World market. Steel exports, for example, are running at double what they were last year, and still rising. The US, Japan and China being the main markets.

The first two countries have obsolete steel mills facing prohibitive capital costs for replacement. So Brazil's new mills, built with considerable sacrifice and representing a significant chunk of the debt, are able to compete.

But will this be permitted without provoking the sort of protectionist reaction, which will curb export growth in future, and provoke another financial crisis?

For Brazil to escape finally from the bankers' clutches will take time. Eight to 10 years on a steady course is what optimistic planners in Brasilia think. And that depends on a lot of things going right, and very few going wrong.

### The devaluation has kept Brazil's goods competitive

ations, has kept Brazil's goods competitive in the US, and, to a slightly lesser degree, in Western Europe.

But this has not compensated for sharp falls in stagnated markets in virtually the whole of the rest of the world.

# The Institute of Bankers

## 1983 EXAMINATIONS

### PRIZES

### BANKING, TRUSTEE AND TAXATION DIPLOMAS, CREDIT CARD CERTIFICATE AND OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS\*

The following prizes have been awarded for 1983:

- BECKETT MEMORIAL PRIZE:** (Highest aggregate in Banking Diploma completed in six sittings within a period of three years) Carole Higgins, National Westminster Bank, London E.C.2.
- JOHN CAULICUTT PRIZE:** (Highest aggregate in Trustee Diploma completed in six sittings within a period of three years) Philip Augustine Diaz, Public Trustee Office, London W.1.
- EDWARD JONES PRIZE:** (Highest aggregate in Investment and Practical Trust Administration on completion of the Trustee Diploma) Alison Kay Fletcher, National Westminster Bank, Hereford. Kevin John Tucker, National Westminster Bank, Liverpool.
- CWYTHE PRIZE FOR MONETARY ECONOMICS:** Heather Joy Mitchell, Lloyds Bank, Weymouth.
- WHITEHEAD PRIZES:** LAW RELATING TO BANKING: Jenine Ruth Langrish, Lloyds Bank, London S.W.5.
- ACCOUNTANCY:** Donald John Mallett, National Westminster Bank, Epping.
- LAW OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE:** Barbara Janet Ganton, Barclays Bank, Norwich.
- F. C. CLEGG PRIZE FOR NATURE OF MANAGEMENT:** Amanda Louise Gaskin, Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale, London E.C.2.
- FRANK STYLES PRIZE FOR INVESTMENT:** Mark Andrew Fisher, National Westminster Bank, Sheffield.
- LOMBARD ASSOCIATION PRIZES FOR FINANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE:** Barbara Janet Ganton, Barclays Bank, Norwich. Susan James Smith, Lloyds Bank, Telford. Wolverhampton, Council Prizes.
- LAW OF SUCCESSION:** Glenn Nigel Martin, Barclays Bank, Richmond, Surrey.
- TRUST TAXATION:** Steven Chwood, National Westminster Bank, Macclesfield.
- LAND LAW:** Valerie Hazel Taber, National Westminster Bank, Great Hill, Ilford.
- TRUST ACCOUNTING:** David Ralph Harbage, Barclays Bank Trust Company, Sharnbury.
- LAW OF PERSONS:** Susan Diane Copell, Hill Samuel & Co. (Jersey), St. Helier.
- CREDIT CARD CERTIFICATE:** (Highest aggregate on completion) Pamela Jean Furchill, Barclays Bank, Northampton.
- PERSONAL CREDIT AND CREDIT CARD MANAGEMENT:** Pamela Jean Furchill, Barclays Bank, Northampton.

\*Awarded on the combined results of the April and September examinations.

- REA BROTHERS B. Birch, I. NOTSCHELD (N.M.) & SONS M. A. Hill. ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (CHANNEL ISLANDS) J. C. Teot. SOCIETE DE BANQUE OCCIDENTALE M. A. Durvas. SOCIETE GENERALE BANK P. M. Schanda. STANDARD CHARTERED BANK R. Garmon-Jones; R. J. Sarason. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK OF EASTERN ENGLAND Regina Margaret Arden; R. T. Bekowicz; S. N. Welch. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK OF WALES AND BORDER COUNTIES M. R. Burroughs; R. James; D. A. Kirby. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK OF YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLN D. Shillito. TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK OF THE SOUTH EAST S. P. Auger; D. M. Easdale; M. J. Levent; R. J. Wraight. UNION BANK OF NIGERIA S. O. Ojo. UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND H. S. Terrington. UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK K. Rajan. WESTPAC BANKING CORPORATION A. D. Johnson. WILLIAMS & GILYN'S BANK H. A. C. Buckland, J. M. St. Mary Elizabeth Jane Chadwick; L. P. Cole; N. J. Forrester; Pamela Jane Helyar; M. Johnson; Christine Jones; P. J. T. Lewington; M. J. Rabone; M. A. Taylor. WING LUNG BANK Cheung Tai Ling. YORKSHIRE BANK P. Branson; Susan Brookfield; Valerie Burton; P. G. Calvert; G. Dixon; Carolyn Hall; N. H. Jones; A. D. Reed; Stephanie Jayne Taylor; J. J. Wang; A. R. Wood. OTHERS Y. A. Abidoye; S. A. Adedun; O. P. Adeniji; O. T. Adeyemi; Dorothy Odeghun Afolabi; R. A. Adigun; M. E. Ales; J. O. Ansh; Chew Kean Koon; G. I. Chiozie; E. I. Emordi; Y. O. Elekun; J. A. Jemirigboye; W. Jof; L. A. J. Kasim; S. O. A. Lawal; H. Lee Sing Nam; C. A. Martinson; Janet Olamide Ogunyemi-Ogunyemi; E. C. Oronwala; L. O. Oyebode; R. M. Scappas; B. S. Turay; Gillian Margaret Windsor.

- Holder of the Trustee Diploma
- Distinction in Accountancy
- Finance of International Trade
- Investment
- Law Relating to Banking
- Monetary Economics
- Nature of Management
- Practice of Banking 1
- Practice of Banking 2

### TRUSTEE DIPLOMA

12 Candidates who completed in September, 1983

- BARCLAYS BANK TRUST COMPANY Stephanie Jane Waddington. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK TRUSTEE COMPANY (H.K.) Ltd. MIDLAND BANK TRUST COMPANY D. A. Culligan; Susan Capstick; R. T. Rogers; D. C. Woods. NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK R. S. Frowder; R. W. Hannan; P. V. Johnston. NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK TRUST COMPANY T. M. South. ROY WEST TRUST CORPORATION BAHAMAS B. W. C. Pile.

### OPTIONAL EXAMINATIONS

#### INVESTMENT

8 Candidates who passed in September, 1983

- BARCLAYS BANK S. M. Coates, AIB, S. J. Ward, AIB. BARCLAYS BANK TRUST COMPANY A. Black, AIB. CENTRAL BANK OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO R. F. Lewis, AIB. LLOYDS BANK F. J. Herbert, AIB. NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK G. M. Hillier, AIB; K. J. Tucker, AIB; Elizabeth Ann Yates.

### CREDIT CARD CERTIFICATE

2 Candidates who completed in September, 1983

- HANG SENG BANK Cheung Hop. TSB TRUSTCARD R. T. Povey, AIB.

مكتبة من الأصل

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

# Granada - printing money at a slower pace

Television companies would prefer these days that nobody had ever mentioned licences to print money, and Granada was no exception. Group pretax profits for the year fell by 7.6 per cent to £43.5m while turnover put on 14 per cent to £521m. Trading surplus, moreover, went up by the same amount to £128m.

Measured by volume, the television and video rental business is the problem. Its share of group profits shed another percentage point last year to 55.4 per cent of £24.7m of trading profits.

But it is clear that long-term growth will come from other areas. The trouble for Granada is that the new profits source is not obvious.

The areas which did show a significant improvement over last year were overseas rentals, bingo and cinemas, and motorway services. The former is particularly promising because the £5.72m trading profit, up from £2.82m, came after absorbing £2.4m of development costs in the United States.

Investment and economies in bingo helped to raise its

contribution from £4.69m to £6.06m.

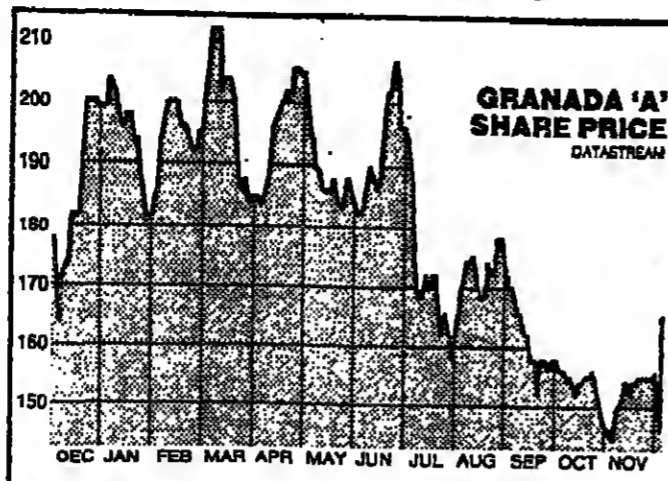
Motorway services almost doubled trading profits to £2.59m - again the fruit of heavy investment in recent years. Granada also benefited from the petrol price war.

But the television business proper, still in a sense the group's flagship, saw its Channel Four subscription go up from £5.7m last year to a considerable £15.6m. After levy relief the actual figure was £3.3m, so the division's trading profit of £6.7m compared with £8.9m was more creditable than it might seem at first sight.

What really upset the figures, however, was the sharp turnaround in the Belgian insurance business. It lost £2m. This is supposed to include all known claims, and shareholders will certainly hope that it is so.

In the end, earnings per share fell only slightly to 12.5p, and this doubtless encouraged the directors to raise the final dividend by 10 per cent to 3.7p net.

The full payout of 5.8p, up 6 per cent, is covered 2.1 times and yields a very fair 5 per cent.



## Pilkington

Pilkington's strong progress in the first half, during which pretax profits rose by 90 per cent to £30.4m, disguises the continuing, if diminishing losses, incurred on the core British operations. It is the company's version of current cost accounting which is accepted, the shortfall in this country was £1.1m.

But of that total £7.2m was

redundancy and pension cost, a figure which may be bigger in the second half. Despite the weakness of demand and foreign competition encouraged by the resilience of sterling against European currencies, especially in the flat glass market, the trading position improved from a loss of £12.7m to a loss of £3.9m.

Flat glass is running at about 90 per cent of capacity, another

favourable indicator, and Pilkington has restored its market share to 55 per cent.

Overseas, however, the picture is brighter. Libbey-Owens-Ford in the US contributed £4.6m, and the South African, Swedish and, oddly enough, Argentine companies did well.

But below the line, this imbalance between Britain - where it must be admitted the specialist electro-optical, ophthalmic and carmir glasses are performing solidly - and overseas generates tax problems. After £25.6m in tax, of which £23.5m was incurred abroad, the attributable net loss was £1.8m.

The result was a retained loss of £10.3m, and a loss per share of 0.9p. Nevertheless, this is a distinct advance on last year's retained loss of £15.5m or 3.9p a share, and coupled with a 27 per cent increase in turnover to £578m, supports the maintained 5p net dividend. On the 10p fall in the share price to 238p, the yield is 6.3 per cent.

## Crystalate

Mr John Leworthy, chairman of the electronic component

and equipment manufacturers Crystalate Holdings, does not like debt. That fact may well determine the group's decision about selling the recently acquired china business Royal Worcester. The £24m battle has left the group with £5m of Worcester debt and £9m of Crystalate loan stock - which in effect becomes a rights issue if a sale is made - both of which Mr Leworthy could do without.

But Crystalate has been unable to value that side of Worcester's business because it has yet to locate the structure of the diversified businesses. Certainly, potential bidders have not been slow to make approaches including the present managements.

Not surprisingly, Crystalate easily beat the profit forecast made at the time of the bid battle. Pretax profits are up 34 per cent to £3.2m on a turnover up from £20.7m to £23.8m. The final dividend is raised from 1.54p to 2.85p, making a total pay-out for the year of 3.25p.

The shares are back to nudging the year's peak of 192p at 186p, up 7p to yield 2.5 per cent.

# Commercial Property

## Surging South-east

The South-east, outside London, is enjoying a surge in office development at the expense of the rest of the country, according to a detailed study just published by St Quintin, a leading firm of chartered surveyors. It concludes that if the present trends continue there will be more commercial office space in the outer South-east than in central London by the early 1990s.

The last 10 years have seen a startling change in the situation. In 1974, central London accounted for 25.7 per cent of all commercial office floorspace in England, the outer South-east for 14.5 per cent, and all other regions combined 46.1 per cent. But over the next eight years the growth in central London office space was the lowest of these areas while that of the outer South-east was the highest. By 1982, central London's share had fallen to 23.8 per cent, but that of the outer South-east had jumped to 17.1 per cent.

Between 1974 and 1982, central London's share of the main industrial company headquarters rose from 41 per cent to 43 per cent while the outer South-east's share doubled from 7 per cent to 15 per cent, and the share of all other regions combined fell from 40 per cent to 31 per cent.

The outer South-east's gain has not been at the expense of London but rather at the expense of the provincial conurbations and peripheral regions", the study says. The fact that, notwithstanding central London's reduced share of office space, its share of major company headquarters has increased leads St Quintin to reject the possibility that the outer South-east's growth is due simply to decentralization, or that central London as an office centre is declining in absolute terms.

The study concentrated on 13 towns providing a mix which includes new towns, traditional locations, and a regional centre - Crawley, Harlow, Peterborough, Redditch, Basingstoke, Swindon, Brighton, Cheltenham, Oxford, Leatherhead, Newbury, Norwich and Ilford.

The biggest percentage increase in office floorspace since 1974 occurred in Redditch, 14 miles south of Birmingham, which nearly trebled floorspace from 103,300 sq ft to 301,300 sq

ft in eight years. Swindon and Peterborough both more than doubled their floorspace, and the study concludes that proximity to London is an unreliable guide to office growth.

According to St Quintin, the main factors in determining growth are a town's attraction as a relocation base, its status as a regional or sub-regional centre, its status as a local centre and the specialization of a town in one or a few economic activities.

Status as a regional or sub-regional centre emerged as the principle factor in office development in the traditional centres of Brighton and Norwich and to some extent in Cheltenham and Oxford, but only in two - Basingstoke and Swindon - was the relocations factor responsible for rapid growth.


The comparison between Crawley and Harlow, both designated new towns in 1947, each with a similar-sized population and each a similar distance from London, is significant. Crawley has benefited from proximity to Gatwick Airport and the town has developed as a sub-regional centre, resulting in dynamic growth. Harlow, without the advantage of a Gatwick, has been unable to expand its office sector to the same extent.

A close look at a small area - Holborn, west of the City of London - by Weatherall Green and Smith shows that against a backdrop of continued economic uncertainty and a surprisingly long period of little self-confidence following the general election, the office property market in Holborn has stood the test "reasonably well".

Deals are still being done, although some very hard bargains have been struck to secure tenants and in recent weeks the market has shown a marked upturn, fuelled by the return of confidence in the economy, especially in the United States, the firm concludes.

They note, however, that some buildings are still under a considerable time on the market and supply is still exceeding demand, leaving no immediate prospects of rental growth.

Christopher Warman



## DALGETY PLC

Highlights of the Year Ended on June 30, 1983.

- \* Profit before tax up 15% to a record £52.5 million
- \* Borrowings reduced by £16m
- \* Earnings per share improved 18% to 44p

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AT THE 99TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD IN LONDON ON FRIDAY NOVEMBER 25TH, CHAIRMAN MR. DAVID DONNE SAID:

"Since the report and accounts were sent to you, your company has completed three major deals. These transactions which were in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, are amongst the most far reaching steps that the Group has taken since its incorporation almost 100 years ago.

By following the strategy laid down for the Group in the early 1970's, we had by June of this year transformed a geographical profile heavily dependent upon Australasian weather and trading conditions into a very different profile indeed. In the process we have become one of the Northern Hemisphere's major food and agricultural companies.

The merging of our Australian interests gives us a smaller but more profitable share of a much larger business, as is also the case with our merger in New Zealand. The cash soon to be released in New Zealand, together with the enhanced borrowing power available to the Group as a result of these two deals will go a long way to financing the third, and undoubtedly the most significant of our recent moves - the acquisition of RHM Agriculture, which was part of Rank Hovis McDougall.

The acquisition of RHM Agriculture will double our share of the UK market for animal feeds but much more importantly it will greatly extend and improve our ability to service farmers throughout the UK.

The Directors have already said that they are confident about the outcome for the current year. The figures which are now coming through for the first months of the year are well ahead of those for last year, and fully support this confidence."

For copies of the Annual Report and Accounts, please contact the Company Secretary at Dalgety PLC, 19 Hazwood Square, London W1R 9DA.

### COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET	
Rubber in £2 per tonnes	440.00	Gold in £ per oz	460.10-461.00
Coffee, arabica, sugar in pounds per cwt	440.00	Gold in £ per oz	460.10-461.00
Genes in US \$ per metric ton	440.00	Gold in £ per oz	460.10-461.00
Wool 150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000	440.00	Gold in £ per oz	460.10-461.00
Wool 150-160-170-180-190-200-210-220-230-240-250-260-270-280-290-300-310-320-330-340-350-360-370-380-390-400-410-420-430-440-450-460-470-480-490-500-510-520-530-540-550-560-570-580-590-600-610-620-630-640-650-660-670-680-690-700-710-720-730-740-750-760-770-780-790-800-810-820-830-840-850-860-870-880-890-900-910-920-930-940-950-960-970-980-990-1000	440.00	Gold in £ per oz	460.10-461.00

**Ann's deaf and blind**

The RNID cares for her and others similarly handicapped in their new Deaf/Blind centre in Bath. The whole of her life will require constant loving care and supervision but this costs a lot of money.

The RNID also promotes medical research and provides extensive scientific, technical, educational, welfare and information services. Please help us all you can.

## RNID. The Royal National Institute for the Deaf.

Please send what you can afford to RNID, Room DB, 105 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AH. For details telephone 01-387 8033.

### COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

<b>Fraser-Holliday</b> Half-year to 1.10.83 Pretax profit £7.9m (£7.3m) Stated earnings 13.6p (13.4p) Turnover £73.8m (£70.2m) Net interim dividend 5p (4p)	<b>Wolverhampton &amp; Dudley Breweries</b> Year to 30.9.83 Pretax profit £12.6m (£11.3m) Stated earnings 20.8p (20.3p) Turnover £26.4m (£20.1m) Net dividend 6.85p (6.05p)
<b>David Dixon Group</b> Half-year to 1.10.83 Pretax profit £107,000 (loss £110,000) Stated earnings 4.52p (loss 7p) Turnover £7.4m (£5.2m) Net interim dividend 2.22p (same)	<b>Graycoat City Offices</b> Half-year to 30.9.83 Pretax profit £686,000 (£71m) Stated earnings 2.1p (2.7p) Turnover £1.4m (£1.3m) Net interim dividend 0.6p (0.5p)

### CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT

The unaudited sales and net profit of the Company for the six months ended 3rd July 1983, as compared with the sales and net profit for the six months ended 4th July 1982, are as follows:

	Six Months Ended 3rd July 1983	Six Months Ended 4th July 1982
Sales	£64,883,000	£104,920,000
(Loss) Profit before taxation	£ (6,282,000)	£30,013,000
Deferred taxation (Credit) Charge	£ (2,900,000)	£8,005,000
Net (Loss) Profit	£ (9,182,000)	£12,008,000

Registered Office and U.K. Marketing Headquarters: 46/50 Cowley Road, New Malden, Surrey.

### Crystalate Holdings plc

Design and Manufacture of Electronic Components and Equipment

#### 1983 RESULTS

-Year to 30 September-

	1983	1982
Sales	£23,898	£20,776
Operating profit	£3,205	£2,438
Profit after taxation	£1,653	£1,236
Earnings per share (basic)	10.94p	8.28p
Proposed final dividend	2.00p	1.54p
Total dividend for year	3.26p	2.42p

Since the year end Royal Worcester Plc has become a subsidiary company.

Based on the order books of the Crystalate companies and confidence in Royal Worcester prospects, further substantial growth is expected for the group as a whole in 1984.

MODERN OFFICE BUILDING TO LET  
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10mins. LIVERPOOL STREET

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# Welsh and Irish gain a chance of vengeance

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The cobwebs were yesterday blown away from the British championship. A new and unexpected chapter was added to the 100-year-old tournament, which will fade into the history books at the end of this season, when England were paired with Northern Ireland and Scotland with Wales in the draw for the qualifying groups of the 1986 World Cup in Mexico.

England and Scotland, who will continue their own domestic argument, agreed to close the historic event and start looking for fixtures against stronger international opposition. The Irish and the Welsh, angered by the decision, will fight the opportunity that FIFA has now given them to prove their worth.

England and Northern Ireland could both go through from group three. Although Romania, one of the eight nations to reach the finals of the current European championships, represent a dangerous threat, Turkey (even though they beat the Irish some six weeks ago) and particularly Finland must be considered among the weakest sides on the continent.

Statistics can be a misleading guide to the future but England's past record against their four opponents presents a powerful reason for optimism. They have played them in a total of 103 internationals, won 78 of them and have lost only seven (and six of those to the Irish), in scoring 343 goals, they have conceded a mere 87.

England have never before met Turkey, have never failed to beat Finland (though there are lessons to be learnt from the recent experiences against their fellow Scandinavians, Norway and Denmark) and have been beaten by Northern Ireland only twice since the last war. Their one defeat by Romania was in a World Cup qualifying tie in Bucharest three years ago.

Bryan Robson, England's captain, described it as "a very good draw. Romania gave us a few problems over the two games in 1980 and they did well to get through from a tough group to the European finals. We will have to boost our goal difference against Finland and the trip to Turkey may be more awkward than the match itself."

Scotland and Wales may have only two rivals, Spain and Iceland, but they are competing for the one direct qualifying place in group seven. The runner-up must join those who finish second in the other four groups to play off for two more places in the finals.

The two British representatives met in the qualifying stages of the 1978 World Cup. Scotland won 1-0 at Hampden Park, but the return tie, for which Wales adopted Anfield as their home, finished in controversy. Scotland won again, 2-0, but with the assistance of a controversial penalty.

The Republic of Ireland have been thrown into a formidable group that contains the Soviet Union, Denmark, Switzerland and Norway. Eion Hand, their manager, went as far as to call it "the toughest of the lot". The incentive is there, though. Charlie Walsh, the Irish treasurer, revealed that each member of the squad will receive £2,000 if they reach Mexico.

## European qualifying groups

- GROUP 1: Poland, Belgium, Greece, Albania
- GROUP 2: West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Portugal, Malta
- GROUP 3: England, Northern Ireland, Romania, Turkey, Finland
- GROUP 4: France, Yugoslavia, East Germany, Bulgaria, Luxembourg
- GROUP 5: Austria, Hungary, Netherlands, Cyprus
- GROUP 6: Soviet Union, Denmark, Ireland, Switzerland, Norway
- GROUP 7: Spain, Scotland, Wales, Iceland

33 candidates, 13 berths in final. Italy qualify as holders.



Snowball: Peter Schone of Lokomotiv Leipzig (right) challenges the Sturm Graz captain, Anton Pilcher. Although Leipzig won this home UEFA cup, third round, second leg game 1-0, Sturm Graz won 2-1 on aggregate.

# Austrians lose but still go through

Sturm Graz, of Austria, roared into the quarter-final round of the UEFA Cup yesterday despite a second-leg 1-0 defeat by FC Leipzig, of East Germany. The Austrians had beaten Leipzig 2-0 in the first leg.

About 20,000 people watched in the Rudolf Plache Stadium as Zscheischner scored from twenty yards in the 12th minute. The East Germans kept attacking throughout the match played in windy weather on a field partly covered with snow.

Sturm Graz, cheered by a small crowd of home supporters, prevented further scoring with a fine performance by the goalkeeper, Sartak.

Moscow Spartak defeated Sparta Rotterdam 2-0, foiling a last-minute Dutch penalty to reach the quarter-final round. Gladilin scored both goals for Spartak, the first in the 42nd minute and then again in the 79th.

MILAN (AP) - The Italian tribunal have disqualified West German player Hansi Muller for three matches for hitting an opponent during last Sunday's match between Avellino and Internazionale.

As a result, Muller, who plays in midfield for the Milanese side Internazionale, will miss crucial championship matches against Fiorentina, Juventus and Verona. He will be back into the Italian first division on January 8.

The club was considering fining Muller heavily as an additional punishment. Muller punched the Avellino defender, Biagini in the face in the final stages of the match, and minutes after he had been sent off, Avellino scored an equaliser. Disqualification from the Italian championship did not prevent Muller from playing in last night's UEFA Cup match against Austria Vienna.

Inter played Austria Vienna at Meazza Stadium in Milan in their third-round second leg match.

# Watford's children shown up in front of the grown ups

From Clive White, Prague

Sparta Prague.....4  
Watford.....0

(Sparta won 7-2 on aggregate)

Watford's children were given an embarrassing hiding by their Czechoslovak superiors in a bitterly cold classroom here yesterday afternoon. That they were going to fail this examination was never in doubt, but we hoped that it would not be quite so hopelessly and painfully.

Their confidence, if they had any, was flattened after just two minutes by a stunning Sparta goal, and from then on their minds and limbs slowly froze as they conceded three more in the first half in the face of a searching and intelligent performance by Sparta in testing conditions.

There was a chilling sensation of *deja vu* the way Watford naively stood off sturdy, skilful players like Berger, Jarolim and Chovanec, just as they had done in the first leg at Vicarage Road. The opening goal was a replica of Berger's a fortnight ago. This time Chovanec stepped tirelessly round Jarolim and from 25 yards struck a drive with the confidence of a carpenter banging home his nails. Sherwood, in his green jumper and black tights, stood as still and peaceful as a Christmas tree in a snowy setting.

Watford never had a chance to re-group or re-think. Six minutes later Berger floated a free kick and Beznoska surged forward positively, though flimsy challenges to head home. The Czechoslovaks were only warming to their task. A noisy crowd of 33,000 got right behind them, even applauding Czechoslovak throw-ins, though whether or not this was just to keep the blood circulating was

difficult to discern. The firm conditions meant that the ball would often sit up obligingly for a player with the imagination to strike it; Sparta did several times.

They trod their path so confidently that one sensed they had chosen more suitable footwear. But it was all in the mind. Sparta were regularly given space within shooting distance outside the penalty area and their forwards often went unhindered inside it too.



Taylor: pat out back

Sherwood knew little about shots from Beznoska and Jarolim which bounced off him like rubber snowballs.

Watford, who were fielding eight players aged 21 or under, seemed incapable of picking out their front men as they have done so successfully in the past, and Barnes and Richardson remained forlorn, icy figures. After half an hour, Chovanec strode forward menacingly from a deep position but resisted a temptation to shoot this time, and instead uselessly laid off the ball to the nifty Skuhravy, who swivelled to smack the Watford net again.

Six minutes later Jarolim scored after receiving from Berger, again a delicious player. Jarolim feinted to shoot and Gibbs, nervously, and perhaps not surprisingly, turned his back fearing the worst. Instead Jarolim stepped around him and shot home despite Price's efforts on the line. Watford, to their credit in the face of a blinding snowstorm and a Sparta's relentless pressure, stood their ground in the second half to emerge with a pat on the back from the manager, Graham Taylor.

"When you come up against something bigger, stronger and better than yourselves there's always a chance that this sort of thing can happen," he said.

Sparta Prague: J. Oljajic, J. Biedik, F. Straka, M. Beznoska, Z. Scasny, J. Sub Z. Prochazka, J. Berger, J. Jarolim, F. Chovanec, S. Griga (sub S. Dostal), V. Calta, J. Skuhravy.

Watford: N. Sherwood, N. Gibbs, N. Price, (sub F. Cassidy), K. Jackett, S. Sims, P. Franklin, N. Callaghan, I. Richardson, J. Barnes, W. Rostrom, R. Johnson (sub W. Sterling).

Referee: J. Collier (Turkey).

# Morley set for Albion

Tony Morley, Aston Villa's former England winger, is set to join West Bromwich Albion today. The fee is likely to be around £100,000.

The Villa manager, Tony Barton said yesterday that the two clubs had "more or less agreed" on a fee.

Morley, who cost Villa £200,000 from Burnley four and a half years ago, would be the fourth member of Villa's 1982 European Cup-winning team to leave the club this year. Albion will be hoping to complete the signing in time for Morley to play in the home game with Queens Park Rangers on Saturday.

# Sportsmanship is preserved on ice

By David Miller

Oxford University.....2  
Cambridge University.....2

The clock was put back yesterday. Nobody was arrested at Wembley, the school children yelled at a crescendo which made the lift-man observe that he was pleased to be old enough no longer to have any, and the centenary university match was an exciting, fluctuating and timely appropriate draw.

When a few minutes from the end Cambridge were awarded a penalty, for a trip by Craft on Harper, there was a feeling of possible harshness in the decision, but this was happily dissolved when Walsh put the kick to a convenient shoulder height for Rutledge, who took off so early he was almost over the cross-bar before the ball left the spot.

With honourable objectivity, Harper later admitted he would have to tell his great-grandchildren that, on this historic day, even he could say it might not have been a penalty. It would certainly have been inequitable for Oxford to have lost on that one issue.

On a pitch two-thirds of which was still bone hard and giving off a puff of frost flakes every time the ball bounced, the play was of a commendable standard, Oxford dominating the first phase of each half. Cambridge's attack, with Harper and Crook down the flanks supplying able assistance to Aspinwall, was the more fluent and imaginative in close, angled play on such a difficult surface. Oxford's direct running and power regularly threatened a feeble Cambridge defence.

Once Cambridge began accurately to knock the ball around, they reflected the ability suggested by their recent results, and Oxford's two midfield men, Smyth and Edbrooke, found themselves outmanoeuvred by Cambridge's quartet. Marshall was shrewdly switching play with Whyte, Walsh, Crook and

Aspinwall all went reasonably close, and on the half-hour Harper hazed only inches too high from the worst foothold on the pitch.

A minute later, following a header by Harper, Aspinwall headed the equalizer, but approaching half-time it was clear that Pollock would need to be replaced as Oxford pressed again; Knight came out as substitute for the second half, and almost immediately Aspinwall put Cambridge ahead with a perfectly lighted, curling shot over Rutledge.

Yet just when it might have been supposed that Cambridge would take advantage of the end with a better attacking foothold, Oxford, withdrawing forces more into midfield, began to make telling counter-attacks against a defence occasionally caught slow, square and sloppy. After Marshall had headed off the line, Husbellee put Oxford level as Ed Brooke back-headed on the near post, and only a desperate tackle by Hudson kept out Grant.

In the last quarter of the match Evans replaced Marshall, Cambridge once more had the edge, Walsh and Evans might have scored - and there was of course the penalty.

OXFORD: K. Rutledge (St. Cubbert's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Walsley); N. Marshall (Canterbury School, Canterbury); J. Knight (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Pollock (Westminster School, London); J. Husbellee (Westminster School, London); J. Grant (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Hudson (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Whyte (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Edbrooke (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter); J. Harper (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Crook (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Aspinwall (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Walsh (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Smyth (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Marshall (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter); J. Edbrooke (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter); J. Harper (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Crook (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Aspinwall (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Walsh (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Smyth (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. Marshall (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter); J. Edbrooke (Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Exeter); J. Harper (St. Edmund's, Ipswich); J. 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for its INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY in Bonn. The Director is responsible for all aspects of the Institute's development and work. The ideal candidate will have a high level of academic and administrative skills, together with a proven ability to lead and motivate staff. The position requires extensive travel in Europe, North America and other countries. Applications with full documentation to be submitted to the European Cultural Foundation, 5 Jan van Goyenkade, NL 1076 JH Amsterdam by 31 January 1984.

## Banking and Accountancy Appointments

### OPPORTUNITY IN STOCKBROKING

Qualified Accountant in mid to late 20's required for medium sized Stockbrokers.

This appointment combines the role of Company Secretary/Financial Accountant with responsibility for the production of Monthly Management Accounts, Stock Exchange Returns and preparation of Annual Accounts.

Salary for this appointment will be negotiable based on age and experience of applicant.

Write to: Box 0026R, The Times, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1.

## SAUDI ARABIA CATERING EQUIPMENT

We are a large catering equipment distributor based in Saudi Arabia and are seeking Sales and Technical managers with experience in this industry.

**NATIONAL SALES MANAGER £20,000+**  
The ideal candidate should be aged 30+ and have at least 6 years experience in a sales department of which 2 must be in the catering industry. Applicants should be qualified to above "A" level standard. The manager will be expected to take charge of a newly expanding sales network and be responsible for the supervision and management of the sales and technical personnel.

**AREA SALES MANAGERS £15,000+**  
The ideal candidate should be aged 25+, single and be qualified to at least "O" level standard. The applicant should have had 4 years experience in a sales department with 2 years in the catering industry. The managers will take charge of sales networks in Riyadh and Dammam.

**TECHNICAL SERVICE MANAGER £19,000+**  
The ideal candidate should be 25+ with good technical qualifications. They should have at least 3 years' experience in a maintenance department and management of a maintenance shop. Experience with refrigeration and washing equipment would be useful. The manager will be responsible for the training of technical staff and the organisation of the service department.

For all positions we offer an incentive package company car, furnished accommodation and annual round trip home leave.

Please apply in confidence to:  
**Box 1157L The Times**

## Botes SALES/MARKETING EXECUTIVE

Challenging opportunity to spearhead expansion of Botes Building Contractors based in London.

Progressive and dynamic approach required to ensure personal and sales success within both the public and private sectors.

Conditions should be progressive, expanding, with incentives and shares to motivate and give the sales executive a real ownership in the building industry through profit sharing.

In addition to the benefits of owning a rapidly growing and successful company, an attractive salary and bonus scheme of company car or an 11% level. Apply in writing, giving full details of qualifications and experience to:  
37/39 Great Guildford St,  
London SE1 7JF

## GRADUATE TRAINEE Recruitment Consultants

This is an excellent opportunity for a graduate interested in a personal career to gain on-the-job experience of executive and technical recruitment and selection. Working for two consultants you will be dealing with clients and candidates at all levels and be expected to carry out a range of administrative work including arranging interviews, reviewing resumes, preparing offers and processing applications. Some typing ability and willingness to learn word processing are essential. A progressive involvement in selection work will follow related to the Institute's capacity to learn.

Based in the West End, there may be some travel and the ability to drive a car is desirable.

Please apply in writing giving educational qualifications and any relevant work experience to Ref: GT12

**Austin Knight Selection**  
20 Soho Square, London W1A 1DS

## BI-LINGUAL PA/SEC to Managing Director

**Fluent German - London**

A well-known West German company, marketing household goods is opening a London office early in 1984 and seeks a first-class PA/Sec to MD (excellent shorthand typing skills in German and English essential).

Age range 25-40. Excellent salary and benefits.

Applications with CV to the companies solicitors, Messrs Thomas Cooper & Stibbard, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, EC3A 1AB, quoting ref NHG.

## SUPER SECRETARIES

**Advertising Agency Secretary-Administration**  
We are looking for a thoroughly professional secretary to handle correspondence, typing and word processing to and including the office administration. The job will suit someone who knows how to stay on top of a busy office and is prepared to work long hours. The person we require will work for several members of our group, including the Managing Director. Chartered would be an advantage, quick, accurate work and the ability to take responsibility are necessary. Applicants should have at least 4 years' work experience preferably in advertising. We are a small ad agency with pleasant offices in Mayfair - one of 2 offices in Europe and the USA. We'll pay £7,000 p.a. with 4 weeks paid leave for the right person.

Call Paul Grey  
01-629 4913  
Anderson & Lembke Ltd

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETING

American financial magazine seeks dynamic salesperson to join its growing international advertising and conference sales team in London.

Candidate will have sales experience (preferred, but not essential); as well as drive, imagination and fluency in European languages (French and/or German).

Excellent salary plus bonus.

Deirdre Golden,  
Institutional Investor,  
14 James Street, London WC2  
Tel: 01-379 7511

## TEMPERING TIMES

Excellent presentation, good organisational abilities, 2 level shorthand typing skills required by Director of Multinational company based in W.I. Conversational German an advantage. Age 20+ short term week. Contact Liz Perry on  
01-938 1804 inned.  
RITZ REC COMS

## South London PA/SEC

**£8,000 neg**

Working for quiet young but very clever Director of major department store group. Must be short-hand, excellent at shorthand, typing admin, and never moody.

Please phone or write to  
01-681 8033  
SEYMOUR  
Personnel Consultants Ltd,  
Seymour House, 44 High Street, Croydon CR0 1Y13

## SECRETARY / PA TO COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

**Croydon c.£7,500**

An independent sixth-form college in Greater Croydon is seeking a graduate or tertiary educated Secretary / PA to handle the academic reports and correspondence of the Principal's office. Knowledge and experience of further and higher education as well as word-processing skills essential.

For further details and application form, contact: The Principal, Cambridge Tutors Educational Trust, Water Tower Hill, Croydon, Tel: 01-888 5284.

## SECRETARY/PA for Managing Director

A leading multi-national supplier requires experienced Secretary/PA for demanding and responsible position. Must have knowledge of energy and the ability to work at own initiative. Salary will be negotiable dependent upon experience. Please apply to:  
01-930 7749  
for an interview.

## Partner in City CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Stock market Secretary who is capable and efficient and has previous ability in administrative work. Salary £7,800 plus usual benefits.

Tel: David Jefferson on  
606 7601

## RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS NEGOTIATOR

required for our Kensington Office. Applicants must be enthusiastic and have previous experience in residential lettings and accurate typing. Ideal for person looking for new career challenge.

Please apply in strict confidence to:  
James Robertson  
CHESTERTONS  
116 Kensington High Street  
London, W8 7TW  
01-937 7244  
(no Agencies)

## KITCHEN DESIGNER

Experienced Commercial Kitchen Designer for a leading London-based kitchen design and supply company. The ideal candidate will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in kitchen design and supply. Salary £7,000 p.a. plus benefits.

Please apply to:  
JUST KITCHENS Ltd.  
Dunelm House, 1A Upper Brighton Road, Brighton, Sussex BN1 1AA  
or Tel: Philip O'Brien on  
455 8656

## GWALIA HOUSING SOCIETY LTD

**CYMDITHAS TAI GWALIA CYF**

125 Walter Road,  
Swansea SA1 5HG.  
Telephone: (0792) 466069.

A suitably qualified and experienced person with a good working knowledge of accountancy is required for the post of:

## PR DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY

Rapidly expanding PR consultancy of Jeremy Street requires Senior Secretary aged 25+.

Experience of working at Director level and PR experience preferred. Position requires initiative, willingness to take a lot of responsibility as well as having accurate, fast typing skills. Salary £7,000 negotiable. Tel: Gilly Wright, 01-830 8711. (No agencies please).

## Personal Assistant £8,000 - Chelsea

Dynamic Chairwoman of this well known interior design company needs an experienced, enthusiastic Secretary to run all aspects of her life smoothly. Ability to work calmly under pressure and deal tactfully with people at all levels essential. Good educational background, sound sh/typ skills and a driving licence necessary. Non-smoker.

RING 434 4512  
Crone Corkill  
Recruitment Consultants

## CAPABLE PERSONAL SECRETARY

Required for small chartered accountancy practice. Speaks 110/70. Salary £28,500. Office 10 minutes walk Liverpool Street.

Tel: 01-247 7356  
After 9.30 am.  
Ask for Mr Bulling

## ADVERTISING

Baker Street area  
Highly efficient Secretary / PA to work with 2 Directors. Fast developing agency, we need a self motivated person to become a member of the team. Age under 30. Salary £8,000+

Ring (01)-487 4836

## Business to Business

**AFFILIATE**

International manufacturer with over £1 million in current sales behind them is seeking responsible persons as agents for their products throughout major countries of the UK.

There is no product selling involved.

We are marketing a unique product, patent applied for. It is the only one of its type in the world. The business can be operated by an individual, male or female, or is an excellent investment for a company seeking diversification.

Investment range from £22,500 to £45,000 and even higher for organisations wishing to take larger areas of responsibility.

If you are interested in getting in on the ground floor and can accept this challenge, please contact us today to learn more about this unique opportunity.

Bill Richardson  
M.I. Ltd,  
22 Old Spaine, Brighton BN1 1EL  
Telephone: 0273 67226 (6 lines)  
Telex: 87628 MNBRIQ.

## Receptionist Typist

required for a friendly busy Estate Agents in SW1.

Dunston,  
8 Dunstons Street,  
London SW1  
01-834 8000

## IVS VACANCIES IN THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

IVS (International Volunteer Service) is a leading international development organisation. We are currently seeking experienced and motivated individuals to work in a variety of roles in the Third World. Roles include: Project Manager, Community Development Officer, Health Worker, and Education Officer. Salaries are competitive and include travel and living allowances. For more information, please contact:  
IVS, 100, Whitehall, London SW1A 2BQ.  
Tel: 01-930 8711.

## FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

The postholder will report to the Chief Executive, and be a member of the Society's Management Team. Responsibilities will include staff and office management, internal auditing and financial planning, and the duties of a Company Secretary. An attractive salary in the region of £12,000 and excellent conditions of service will be offered to the successful candidate. Full details and an application form may be obtained on request.

Closing date Friday 16th December 1983.

## URGENT!

Temporary Secretaries and WP Sacks required urgently over the very busy Christmas period through-out the winter months. Summertime rates apply.

1 Kingsway, London, WC2  
01-436 8272  
Quality Secretaries,  
415-417 Oxford Street,  
London, W1  
01-429 9883

## Consultancy Manager c.£11,500 PA to start

An up and coming Temporary Agency is seeking a Sales Manager with a high level of responsibility to lead the team to become the front runner in residential supply in London.

Female/male managers with previous employment agency experience or progressive sales background in a service industry. Salary negotiable to Mrs P. Dickson, 428 8222

## To advertise in The Times or The Sunday Times

please telephone  
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Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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You may now use your Access or Visa Card when placing your advertising

## TIMES CLASSIFIED

**SELLING A MOTOR CAR?**

Then don't miss the exciting bargains to be found every Friday in The Times motor car columns.

## THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF STAFFORDSHIRE

an autonomous registered charity. Invites applications for the post of:

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

The Council governs a range of voluntary bodies concerned with community, environmental and welfare matters and candidates should have a voluntary or professional background, including committee work, preferably in a voluntary organisation, and a knowledge of current affairs and their problems. They should be able to work closely with both voluntary and statutory organisations and initiatives, including working and liaising with all.

Salary will be on the scale £28,000 rising to £31,000 per annum, and there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

Further details and application form available from: The Chief Executive, Community Council of Staffordshire, 20 St. George's Street, Stafford, Staffordshire ST16 2JZ. Closing date for applications: 23 January 1984. Interviews to be held week commencing 23 January 1984.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT-BURSAR'S DEPARTMENT (Finance)

Applications are invited for this post from graduates, preferably with or without a professional qualification, or non-graduate with an appropriate professional qualification, or non-graduate with an appropriate professional qualification, or non-graduate with an appropriate professional qualification, or non-graduate with an appropriate professional qualification.

Part qualified person needed for full range of accounting, book-keeping and administrative duties. Salary £8,200 per annum. Holidays 25 days + study leave.

Telephone 01-933 8377  
Closing date 16th December 1983.

## EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER

with drive and initiative. The company has vitality and an exceptional growth record. The successful candidate should echo these qualities. We offer excellent salary and benefits.

Apply in writing with full CV to Barbara Kebab, 11 Greenway Place, London, SW1.

## WRITE YOUR OWN LETTERS

City Solicitors require Secretary to manage Trusts and administer estates under the supervision of a partner. Numeracy essential and an 'A' level or two preferred. Weekly holiday. J.V.'s salary £8,000+.

Applications to:  
O.L. Biddle  
1 Gresham Street  
London EC2  
Tel 01-496 9301.

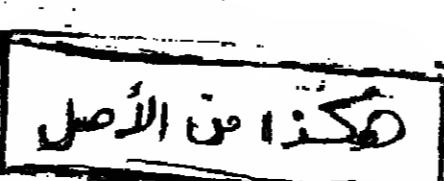
## SECRETARY £7,500

CELEON LIMITED the UK's largest manufacturer of concrete blocks requires an experienced Secretary (120/80) to work for the Company Secretary and the Finance Director. Applicant should have good 'A' levels or above. Apply in writing to: Carol Lambert, Ref: JJ, Carlton House, 288-292, Regent Street, London WC1V 7JH. Telephone 01-242 9768

## Top Flight Shorthand Sec

Highly qualified and experienced shorthand secretary required for a leading business organisation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision of a team of secretaries and will have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar position. Salary £8,000+.

228 9688/9789  
Goode Employment





# General Appointments

## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

### Museums learn to have a wider reach

John Reeve, head of the education department of the British Museum, happened to mention to art teachers working with West Indian girls that hair might make a wonderful project. "They agreed, and within days I had to become an instant expert on the subject, down to finding out that heavily hairy Assyrians were probably wearing wigs, the Ancient Egyptians were certainly bald underneath."

The department, currently with four full-time teaching staff, has a mammoth task in interpreting the museum's international treasures. It is running courses this winter in subjects from women in Greece and Rome to Roman Britain, and, for the first time, Korea. Education has become a key word in the museum sector.

The National Trust has an education department, now examining new areas for interpretation through music, dance, film and literature, as well as drama. The House of Commons has an education officer, as have some 300 national, local and independent museums and galleries.

Ironbridge has set up an Institute of Industrial Archaeology with the University of Birmingham, which also provides external courses. Another recent move was the appointment of a former educational television presenter, Pat Keywell, as mime artist in residence - possibly the first - at Kendal's Brewery Arts Centre. She is producing seasonal cabarets using young and mature talents gleaned from schools and the wider community.

Although the residency is specialist, it is symptomatic of a trend. Museums are setting aside rooms for education, preparing audio-visual displays, and sending out materials to

As museums try to reach out to a wider audience, the demand grows for teachers to bridge the divide, writes Ann Hills

schools. For this work they need staff with appropriate backgrounds. Museums usually come under administration of "leisure" departments, and their teachers are expected to serve the whole community. Pressure has also come from educational establishments to make collections accessible.

The Horniman Museum education department, run by the chairman of the group for Education in Museums (GEM), Dr Elizabeth Goodhew, illustrates the problems and possibilities. The three full-time staff are supplemented by adult education tutors and lecturers in special interests - one does a Saturday recorder workshop.

Lack of funding has held back expansion in the museum education field, despite heavy demand, but there have been other outside sources of finance. These include friends of galleries, and sponsorship - BP paid for education materials for the Wellcome collection at the Science Museum. Manpower Services Commission programmes have also helped to create many one and two-year appointments.

John Reeve's career serves as a solid example. From Cambridge, with a history degree, he went to Avon and became a history teacher, eventually developing his own CSE courses based on local historical research. That took him to the Castle Museum in York - "a fascinating collection"

as teacher, finding himself "in remote valleys on the way to schools with a suit of armour or a Victorian dress in the car". Now he's at a peak in career terms and editor of the Journal of Education in Museums (issue five is due in the spring), published by GEM.

His advice on finding a way into education in museums is aimed mainly at teachers, although anyone from a potter to a naturalist may have marketable skills with some teaching experience. Would-be museum educators should freecalling - lecturing or working on holiday projects or evening classes. Offer particular knowledge about part of a collection. Funds may be available from education authorities or under government schemes, as for inner cities, for particular sessions.

Appropriate skills can be gained at university. Manchester has a course in the fine and decorative arts. At Leicester University the Department of Museum Studies is a year long. The Institute of Education at University of London has made a study of museums, galleries and the school part of its postgraduate work. This year there's a new diploma course focusing on three major international museums in London.

You can find out more about the field from the Museums Association, which advertises posts in its monthly bulletin, monitors developments, publishes a factsheet on careers in museums and a database on educational and children's activities in museums.

GEM produces literature, from the quarterly newsletter to a handlist of museum education services in the British Isles and membership is open to anyone interested.

### EGON RONAY

Organization requires full time

**INSPECTORS**  
who are based in or near London but who are prepared to travel throughout the UK during the week. A carrying background & knowledge of international Customs are essential. Minimum age 24. Must have a current driving licence. Hand written applications only with CV to

EGON RONAY ORGANISATION  
Crawford House,  
Francis Street,  
London SW1P 1DH

**PERSONNEL & TRAINING**  
for London. Applications must be sent to: Personnel Officer, Egon Ronay Organisation, 17 Stratford Street, London W1C 2JF

**LAWYERS** require immediate help in busy London office. Attractive salary & benefits. Excellent career opportunities. Please send CV to: Mrs L. Pinner, 01-488 2300

**VIDEO/AV** production west London. Attractive salary & benefits. Excellent career opportunities. Please send CV to: Mrs L. Pinner, 01-488 2300

**INSTITUTE OF INDIAN CULTURE**  
Applications are invited for the post of Residential Academic Director of the Institute of Indian Culture. The Institute of Indian Culture is a leading centre for the study of Indian culture and the promotion of Indian languages and the welfare of Indian students in the UK. The Director will be responsible for the overall management of the Institute and will be required to visit India regularly. The successful applicant will be required to hold a postgraduate degree in Indian Studies or a related discipline and to have a minimum of five years' experience in a similar post. Applications should be sent to: The Director, Institute of Indian Culture, 17 Stratford Street, London W1C 2JF

## CARLESS EXPLORATION LIMITED

Carless is seeking to recruit experienced personnel to join its successful technical exploration team in London.

### Production Geologist

The successful applicant would be responsible for all geological aspects of the development of the Humby Grove oilfield, currently the subject of an Annex B application to the Department of Energy.

Candidates should have a good Honours degree in geology and should have a minimum of 8 years' experience preferably with a major oil company, with a good grounding in geological well-site supervision and electric log interpretation. Recent involvement with development projects is considered essential, and work with deviated holes and carbonata geology using computerized mapping techniques would be a distinct advantage.

### Geophysicist

The successful applicant would be involved in all aspects of geophysical exploration in Southern England and offshore.

Candidates should have a good Honours degree in geology/geophysics, at least five years' experience, preferably with a major oil company familiar with modern seismic techniques including land and marine field acquisition and processing, and have extensive interpretation experience with the use of computerized mapping systems.

### Geologist

The successful applicant would be responsible for all geological operational aspects of an active exploratory drilling programme in Southern England.

Candidates should have a good Honours degree in geology and a minimum of 4 years' experience. A good grounding in mud-logging and electrical logging supervision and interpretation is considered essential. Recent involvement with prospect generation and evaluation would be an advantage.

Candidates should send their applications, together with a résumé, to Carless Exploration Limited, 4th Floor, Stratton House, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, London, W1X 6BN, for the attention of Dr. E. Bosshard.



## NEWSROUND

Michel Syrett summarizes the latest changes in social security benefits: the unemployment benefit basic weekly rate has gone up from £25 to £27.05. The additional allowance for a spouse of "householder" has risen from £15.45 to £16.70. The supplementary benefit basic weekly allowance for a single person, has increased from £25.70 to £26.80. Savings will now only disqualify claimants if they total £3,000 or more. In addition, the surrender value of an existing life assurance policy of up to £1,500 will not be treated as part of this limit. Any amount above that will be counted towards the main £3,000 limit.

The capital limit which applies to single payments is raised from £300 to £500. The new limit will allow claimants to qualify for a single payment without having to use up savings, when a special need arises. Child benefit rose from £5.85 to £6.50 a week. This makes claimants £9 ahead of inflation, fulfilling a government promise.

November also saw new rules which go some way towards changing the discrimination facing couples claiming benefits. In some cases either partner can now claim supplementary

benefit. A couple can now claim the family income supplement if either partner is in full-time work - previously the man had to be working. In addition, married women will be able to claim some dependants' benefits for their husbands and children, which was not previously possible. Full details are contained in the new DHSS leaflet *New ways of claiming for couples* (NI 248), available from local DHSS offices, unemployment benefit offices, Citizens Advice Bureaux, post offices or public libraries.

Elisabeth Baker writes: New help for small businesses will help for coming to Burton-on-Trent. A group of leading companies and banks there have got together with the East Staffordshire District Council and the Burton District Chamber of Commerce. They are sponsoring an enterprise agency, set up in a converted grain warehouse, due to open its doors early next year.

The agency aims to give whatever assistance it can to those in the area who are considering starting up in business or to existing small businesses wishing to expand. It will also counsel those businesses which are declining or about to cease trading.

Commercial advice, including help on information technology, will come from the agency's own staff, but special needs will be dealt with by experts from the sponsoring companies.

The agency chairman is to be John Ireland, formerly managing director of Pirelli Tyres, and the managing director will be Peter St. Jay Harris, seconded from the Inco-Coop-Burton brewery. For further information, the agency can be contacted at Derby Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

Dominic Brender writes: People who choose to register for work at a Jobcentre will have their details retained for a maximum period of three months, unless they specifically ask for their registration to be renewed. The Manpower Services Commission announced last month. Certain categories of jobseeker will still be encouraged to register so that their specialist needs can be looked after. They include disabled people (whose details will not be removed without their knowledge), young people under 18, and jobseekers who want to work in occupations for which the Jobcentres do not currently have a suitable vacancy, but expect to have one in the near future.

### Applications are invited for the following posts with Mid Wales Development

**Project Officer**  
(Salary £10,002 - £10,845 p.a. [under review])  
To assist in initiating and developing projects for the strengthening of the Mid Wales economy. Must have sound business experience and an appreciation of management, estates, construction and financial aspects of development.

**Industrial Development Officer**  
(Salary £10,002 - £10,845 p.a. [under review])  
To be part of the Board's industrial development team involved with the attraction of industry to Mid Wales. Must possess good knowledge of industry and commerce and be able to assess financial, production and marketing aspects of new projects.

**Assistant Research Officer**  
(Salary £8,934 - £9,759 p.a. [under review])  
To assist in providing a research service and to undertake Research and Economic Planning Studies into potential development projects and regional planning matters. Applicants must have experience of economic research and planning. Application forms (which should be returned by 30th December, 1983) together with Job Descriptions and other relevant information are available from J. E. Hughes, Board Secretary.

**Mid Wales Development**  
Ladywell House, Newtown, Powys SY16 1UB  
Tel: (0686) 26965 Telex: 35387  
Development Board for Rural Wales

## GENERAL MANAGER

We are a private company specializing in the manufacture of road tankers and commercial vehicle bodywork. To consolidate the present organization and provide for future expansion, we require a General Manager.

Reporting to the Managing Director, he will be primarily responsible for all Production, Design and Service functions. In addition, he will be expected to contribute to the Marketing and Finance aspects of the company's management.

Aged under 45, he will have had considerable practical engineering experience and will have had at least 3 years' experience in a similarly responsible management post.

It is essential that candidates are able to work within a small management team and take responsibility and decisions personally.

A substantial salary will be paid with the benefit of a company car, re-location expenses will be paid if it is considered essential that applicants, in view of their responsibilities, move close to the factory.

Apply in writing with full C.V. to: The Managing Director, Buckingham Vehicles Ltd., (GM) Dalehouse Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 2EB

**Buckingham Vehicles Ltd**

## COMMERCIAL/OPERATIONS DIRECTOR

required to head our new shipping company specialising in roll-on, roll-off short sea operation based at Chatham.

Please write with CV to Chris Hudson (Int) Ltd Hudson House Bampton Road, Romford, Essex, RM3 8JG

## CHANCE IN A LIFETIME PRODUCTION ENGINEER

required for post of WORKS MANAGER at Bond Guitars new factory, in the Muir of Ord, Inverness. Applicants must be capable of assuming full responsibility for production and factory management, will preferably play guitar and will be aiming to join our band.

Skates on, if you please, this is a sales lead operation. Salary 10K + negotiable plus company snow plough. CV to 28 Alexander Street, LONDON, W2 5NU. NOT LATER THAN 14 December, 1983.

## TRAINEE EXECUTIVE

Intelligent, ambitious trainees required for established London Consultancy. Candidates, men or women, must display drive, initiative and good communication skills. Leads £2,740 (neg) High performance salary £12,000 in first year Telephone: 01-630 5821, ext 1

## PART TIME VACANCIES

**DUFFIN** speaking young people wanted to act as Co-ops on European camp sites in 1984. Full or part season. Applications from couples welcome. Write for job description and application form (please give telephone number if possible) to: Dept. EOC, Co-ops, European Camp Sites Ltd, Co-ops House, Taiton Street, Kenilford, Cheshire W14 6BC.

## STEPPING STONES

**HARBERS & QUEN** magazine requires a lively and enthusiastic secretary for busy office. Word processing exp. an advantage. Salary negotiable. Tel: 01-462 8151

**MEGICAL SECRETARY** for Harley Street practice. Salary £8,000 p.a. preferred. Tel: 01-938 2884.

## FAIRFAX HOUSE, YORK POST OF DIRECTOR

The York Civic Trust wishes to appoint a Director for Fairfax House, York, which is due to open in October, 1984 as a museum depicting the best in 18th century architecture, furniture and the life of the period.

The appointment calls for a blend of managerial and curatorial skills and requires someone with dedication and commitment in return for unlimited scope and satisfaction. The position could possibly be held on a part-time basis by a husband and wife team and could offer facilities for living in.

Full details are available from A. R. Royle Esq, Honorary Secretary of The York Civic Trust, Clifford House, 19 Clifford St. York.

## RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING CONTROLLER CENTRAL LONDON

Copy writing ability, administrative skills, media knowledge and versatility are the qualities we seek in our Advertising Controller. As a publicly-quoted recruitment consultancy specialising in financial appointments, our advertising expenditure is in excess of £300,000. This role works closely with our Directors, Managers and Consultants, carries complete responsibility for the advertising function and consequently attracts a competitive salary package.

Interested applicants should contact: Nicola de Selincourt on 01-405 0442 or write in detail to Michael Page Partnership, PO Box 143, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY

## P.A./BOOKKEEPER

The Director of a small professional office near Green Park, requires a professional and confident P.A. (30-40) with a knowledge of bookkeeping. Excellent salary, immediate start. Tel: 01-462 8151

## STELLA FISHER BUREAU

Recruitment Consultants 1 Whitehall Place, London WC2E 7DF 01-836 6644

## BEGIN NEW YEAR get ahead now!

Excellent secretarial opportunity up to £20,000 for educated professional. The Business World, professional, now for immediate. Candidates must be non-commercial. Contact: Robert Carr, 55 Fleet Street, London EC4A 3DF

## INTEREST in Parliamentary work?

good public relations officer required to work in local parliamentary constituency. Excellent opportunity. Tel: 01-462 8151

## ADVERTISING SECRETARY

Agency near Covent Garden requires a lively, well-spoken Secretary for their Creative Director and his team. Fast, accurate typing and impeccable presentation, essential, plus the ability to organise the department and liaise with clients. Short-term and long-term opportunities would be available. We offer a good starting salary plus benefits. At Ann Hall on 01-836 901. (No agencies please).

## TOP PLANT RECEPTIONIST

This top position requires an experienced receptionist with a pleasant, friendly and efficient manner. The successful candidate will be responsible for the reception of clients and the general running of the office. Excellent salary and benefits. Tel: 01-462 8151

## RECEPTIONIST

£6,500. If you are a well-organized, efficient, friendly and energetic person, we have a great opportunity for you. Tel: 01-462 8151

## Group Chief Executive

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A large diverse trading group, in one of the more stable developing countries, requires an experienced and energetic chief executive to develop and control future group strategy. Reporting to the main board of directors, the person appointed will be responsible for building a strong management team, directing their efforts and developing operating plans under the approved financial structure in such a way as to ensure the future growth and profitability of the group.

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IN MEMORIAM. COSEBY-HARDY, HETTA. Born 1892. Died 1983. In loving memory of my dear mother, HETTA COSEBY-HARDY, who passed away on December 1983. She was a devoted mother and a loving friend. Her passing is a great loss to all who loved her. Funeral service on December 22nd at 11.00 am at St. Andrew's Church, 100 St. Andrew's Road, London SW11 1AA. Burial in the churchyard. Family and friends are invited to attend. Donations to the British Heart Foundation, 100 Grosvenor Place, London W1A 1AA, will be gratefully received. The family will receive friends at home, 100 St. Andrew's Road, London SW11 1AA, from 10.00 am to 12.00 pm on December 21st and 22nd.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather and travel information in a taste of teletext.
6.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Selma Scott with the look for news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30; Regional News at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15; Weather at 9.31, 9.57, 7.27, 7.57, 8.27; Morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18.
9.00 Mastermind. Repeated semi-finals of the brain-box challenge. 9.30 CloseDown. 10.30 Play School. 10.55 CloseDown.
12.30 News, Weather, 12.57 Financial Report and news.
1.00 Peabody Mill at One. Celebrating the quads and how arranging 1.45 Postman Pat.
2.00 Take A Crystal Look. It's a Crystal, Crystal World. An aesthetic appreciation of nature, as viewed through crystals (r).
2.10 Film: Born to Be Bad (1955) What a wicked woman Jean Fontaine. She gets her claws into millionaire Zichary Scott, artist Mel Ferrer and writer Robert Altman, the rising star of her uncle's publishing house in San Francisco. Nicholas Ray knew it was all bad fun and directed accordingly.
3.55 Play School: It's Thursday. 4.20 The Adventures of Submarine and Rocky: Cartoon saga. 4.35 Jackanory. Read by John Grant. 4.35 Spider-Man and His Amazing Friends.
5.00 John Craven's Newsworld. 5.10 Blue Peter.
5.40 Sixty Minutes. Nationwide news at 5.40; Sports at 6.15; Closing Headlines at 6.38.
6.40 Angels. The week's second dose of the hospital soap opera. Chris and Tracy move into their new flat.
7.05 Tomorrow's World. For cable companies and a street cutter that can lay a mile of cable a day. And a resus chiller that respirates if the patient fails to breathe.
7.30 Top of the Pops. Mike Read and Tony Vanva are the DJ duo linking performers on pop hits.
8.05 Wildlife on One: Sparrows of St James's. Fame at last for the little brown birds we so often take for granted, unless we're washing the car or hanging out the washing.
8.30 Only Fools and Horses. Another episode in which Victor and Valdo are in the doghouse. In this, the doghouse is a doghouse. Victor is also fat-bellied and fat broke, confined to bed and bit while Stella goes out to work.
10.25 Question Time. Sir Robin Day erects his political platform in Edinburgh, for computer king Sir Oliver Sinclair, Gavin Laidr, general secretary of the AUEW, Charles Kennedy, the SDP MP for Ross and Cromarty and George Younger, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland.
11.18 News headlines.
11.20 George Burns's Early Early Early Christmas. With Bob Hope, Ann-Margret, the Hawkins Family (Oh, Happy Days) and Playboy Playmates, the ultimate in stocking fillers. It's a repeat, repeat, repeat.
12.10 Weather and CloseDown.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain. Anne Diamond and Nick Owen start the day with the morning papers, then news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 9.00; sport at 6.35, 7.40; pop video at 7.55; farming at 8.50; Money Talks, 7.45; film review, 8.35; cookery with Michael Barry at 9.02; Peter Adamson at 9.35.
12.00 Teletime and Claudia. 12.10 Get Up and Go! Early TV choices new cushions. 12.30 The Sullivan's. Australian magazine. 2.00 Take the High Road. More high life in the Highlands.
2.30 Brother to the Ox. John Willis (Rampton, Alice - A Fight for Life) turned to rather more rural pursuits to produce this evocative life and times of farmboy Fred Kitchen, "sold" at a high price in 1904.
3.30 Sons and Daughters. Endless serial.
4.00 Teletime and Claudia (r). 4.20 First Post. Junior TV critics. 4.35 Porkey Pig. With Daily Duck. 4.45 Here Comes Grandpa.
5.15 The Young Doctors. Brian asks out the wife.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.20 Thames Sport. Steve Crum discusses his 15000 metres prospects.
7.00 Knight Rider. Three assassins terrorise a blind woman in the classroom, they seek - the solution for impoverished patients in rural communities is to multiply while they are young, so that they may have someone to fall back on when they are old. But in today's most crowded state, Kerala, where they are an unusually educated lot, the answer over the past decade has been to have less children. As a result, the birth rate has fallen and with fewer to clothe and feed, parents can spend more on sending their children to school. Education is also giving villagers the confidence to improve their living and working conditions.
8.00 News. 8.30 The Young Doctors. Brian asks out the wife.
8.30 Hotel, Back to the Californian. The hotelier who is the favourite in a beauty contest must decide whether the winning sash is worth favouring one of the judges, and an ex-cop calls on Billy to collect a debt. Anne Baxter plays the Meg Mowbray character (Mrs Cabot) while James Brolin is Hollywood's answer to Mr Hunter.
9.30 TV Eye. Sugar, salt and water are the ingredients of an astonishingly simple medical breakthrough that could save five million children every year, as a result of severe diarrhoea. The condition is one of the biggest killers of children in the Third World.
10.05 News at Ten, followed by Thames News headlines.
10.30 The Courtship of Miles Endor. A comedy about a gang who want the detective inspector to ease off his inquiries as they plan their next heist. John Thaw plays the lead, James Bolton plays the courtier, the police chief is played by a lovely lady called Jodie. Having funned her way respectfully through the halls and House of Commons, the guided tour of the Palace of Westminster now reaches the Upper House where it is sensitive enough to detect "a gentle miasma of mothballs", yet remains largely content to enunciate the number of books in the Lords library and worry that there is "a mile of red-carpeted corridor to be hoovered." Of the 1200 peers entitled to sit in the Lords, two-thirds are hereditary, and there is an in-built preponderance of Conservatives.
10.20 Ebony. Magazine for black Britons.
10.50 Newsworld.
11.40 CloseDown.



William Boyd bows a bouncer at three rotten stumps of the English public school system in GOOD AND BAD AT GAMES (Channel 4, 9.30pm).

CHOICE

The climax is knowingly set on a playing field of England. Channel 4 is intent on keeping viewers out of the kitchen tonight. At the other end of the social scale from William Boyd's boarding school bouncer, comes THE SHRETTERS TALE (Channel 4, 11.20pm). This unsettling instalment in the outsketch series, Our Lives, is worth watching not because it is particularly good, but particularly because it is, I think, morally misguided. It is also a rare insight into gluing-anti, an inebriated subculture that I hope few of us are ever otherwise likely to encounter. "You just end up on the slab" says Pat, our glue guide, who thus becomes the executor of the rules: He ends up on television. Having told us how he finally kicked his addiction to

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert. On records. Part one, Music by Faure, Beethoven, Liszt. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert. Part two. Music by David Diamond, Gershwin, Milhaud. On records. 9.00 News. 9.05 This Week's Composers: Franz Krommer and Jan Van Koten. On records. 10.00 Scores. A symphonic poem by Erik Satie. With James Macmillan (Soprano) and the BBC Welsh Symphonic Orchestra, conducted by Bryden Thomson. 10.30 Music for Harpsichord. A recital by Malcolm Power. He plays Bach's Partita No 2 in C minor, BWV 828; Arranged: Louis Couperin's Allamanda and Couperin (La de Crayssy). Hosted by the BBC Welsh Symphonic Orchestra, conducted by Gary Bertini, play by Malcolm Power. With Susan Kesteven (Soprano), First National Choir, Choir of the Rubin Academy of Music and Royal Welsh Philharmonic Children's Choir. An Israel Radio recording. 1.05 Manchester Midday Concert: direct from the Royal Exchange Theatre. The Festival Singers/Trio play Mozart's Trio in E, K 542; and Brahms's Trio in C minor, Op 109. 2.00 Cello. The three-act opera by Reynaldo Hahn. Sung in French. There is an interval recording. 4.10 Copland and Debussy: A piano recital. 4.55 News. 5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Martin John Holmstrom's selections of music. 6.30 Standstill: A concert by the National Youth Symphonic Band of Norway. 7.00 The Festival Singers/Trio: The film programme in the series, presented by Gordon Reynolds. Tonight: Tomkins and the New Light Opera. 7.30 The Putney Debates: A second chance to hear Jack Emery's feature, which was recorded in All Saints Church, Fulham, in 1979. Mr Emery adapts the debates of the General Council of the New Model Army which were held in the church between October 28 and November 1, 1647. Timothy West plays Cromwell, Brian O'Flaherty (Raynor), Michael McStay (Gordon), John Barton (Everard), Gordon Reid (William), Martin Matthews (Auldrey and White) and Jack Emery himself as Nathaniel Rich. Narrator: Philip S. 8.35 Sir Adrian Boult: Performances, on record, of his conducting of Franck's Symphony in D minor and Edith Piaf's A Parisienne, by the acclaimed period We hear the Sonata in F major Op 57 by Beethoven, Op 57 (The Appassionata)?

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing. 6.10 Farming today featuring The Royal Smithed Show, London. 6.30 Today's Sport. 6.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's Sport. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yearly Review in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. A weekly investigation into Esters' problems. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.05 The Corporation Piece. Sue MacGregor talks to the conductor, Dr Jeffrey Tate, about his life and work. 10.30 The Fourth Deadly Sin. By Madame Blackmore. 10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 News. 11.05 Travels. Analysis. Mary Golder. A review of the scenes of the National Health Service and talks to Secretary of Health, Norman Fowler. 11.48 Enquiry With You. 12.00 News. 12.05 Consumer Affairs. 12.27 Yes Minister. A radio version of the popular series which retains the original cast. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 The World at Large. News. 1.48 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping forecast. 2.00 News. 2.05 The Home. 3.00 News. 3.05 The Home. "Play R Straight" by Melville Jones. A key figure in a dispute between the BBC and other members of the BBC's Advanced Services and espionage is suspected. An old friend of the missing man embarks on a frantic search, at which he is helped by his wife. His own life has been profoundly changed. The author is now an editor. 3.15 The World at Large. He has published several public schools. The cast includes Peter Wickham, Mad Hed, and Andrew. 4.00 News. 4.05 Just after Four.

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore. 7.10 Tony Wright. 11.00am Jimmy Young. 12.00pm Humphreys. 2.00 Sports Desk. 2.30 David Hamilton. 4.00 David Hamilton. 4.30 David Hamilton. 5.00 John Peel. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (only 7.30). 7.30 Marching and Waiting. 1.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton. 2.30 Steve Souda Extra with Nick Jackson. 5.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Drumhead. 10.30 Alan Matthews presents (stereo from midnight). 1.00am Grand Hotel. 2.00-5.00 Star District presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Read. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 Top Twenty. 1.25 Sports Roundup. 1.30 World News. 1.58 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.58 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.58 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.58 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 News. 5.45 News. 5.58 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 News. 6.45 News. 6.58 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 News. 7.45 News. 7.58 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 News. 8.45 News. 8.58 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 News. 9.45 News. 9.58 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 News. 10.45 News. 10.58 News. 11.00 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 News. 11.45 News. 11.58 News. 12.00 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 News. 12.45 News. 12.58 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 News. 1.45 News. 1.58 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 News. 2.45 News. 2.58 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 News. 3.45 News. 3.58 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 News. 4.45 News. 4.58 News. 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IRA kills leading Ulster politician

Continued from page 1
suspected that someone within the law faculty is "fingering" people, particularly following the attempted killings of Lord Gardiner, former Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, Lord Lowry.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said: "There is a Republican cell working in the university that has got to be rid of". A student alleged not there were a number of Provisional IRA sympathizers within the students' union.

In a statement admitting responsibility for the shooting, the Provisional IRA said that it should be a salutary lesson to "loyalists" who supported the forces of law and order and the legal system.



The scene in the fog as firemen and rescuers search for survivors of the double crash at Madrid's Barajas airport.

90 die in second crash at Madrid airport

Continued from page 1
scene after hearing the explosion were unable to see where the wrecked aircraft were.



A stunned survivor at Madrid Airport.

Scoon 'Grenada's Caesar'

Continued from page 1
said: "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed." Mr Rushford said: "Sir Paul Scoon remained in office throughout the period of Maurice Bishop's Government when human rights were suspended, when there were no elections. When that Government was overthrown, the Governor-General saw fit to call in foreign armies into this independent country. It is inconceivable that they would have come in without prior preparation.

met by any official in that wilderness of an airstrip, Sir Paul did not bother to send a car. I had to get my own taxi and it cost me an extortionate amount. No arrangements had been made for my accommodation. I have been treated by Sir Paul Scoon with contempt and condescension throughout.

IMF suspends \$14m for island

St George's (Reuter) - The International Monetary Fund has suspended a \$14m (£9m) extended fund facility for Grenada, the caretaker Government said.

Frank Johnson in the Commons Crisis of Kinnock word mountain

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, yesterday flew to London to grapple with a new crisis, the controversial Kinnock word mountain.

Labour Party having to pay for them in the form of lost votes, boredom and general hatred on the part of the rest of the population. But so far no such scheme has been devised.

Yesterday Mr Cook, who is the chief Opposition spokesman on Europe and is officially recognized as brilliant by virtue of his having a beard, could be seen in consultation with Mr Kinnock on the Opposition front bench shortly before Mrs Thatcher's arrival.

It was understood that Mr Cook had come up with a last-minute compromise scheme to limit word production by Mr Kinnock or at least keep it under control for the duration of the afternoon.

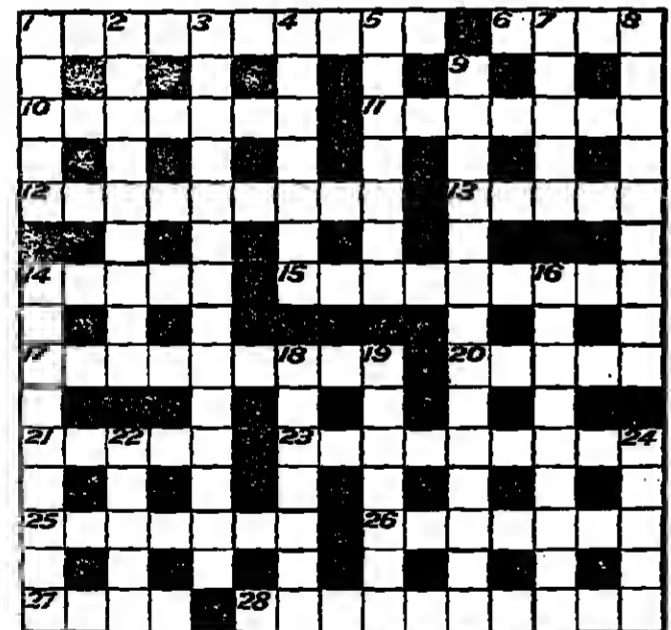
Today's events

Royal engagements
The Queen opens the new London South Western District Office of the Post Office at Nine Elms, 3.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends the Annual Livery Banquet of the Worshipful Company of Fanmakers at Mansion House, London, 7.30.

Words and Images from the Lake District, Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, 22, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends Dec 23).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,304



- 1 Decline to meet bill and other debts, causing disappointment (10).
2 Turn cooler? (4).
3 Star is able to get work? (7).
4 Gathering of lower types? (5-2).
5 Someone adding fresh gin - appears unsteady (9).
6 Serious object of some undertaking? (5).
7 Station of foreign vessel (5).
8 Paris outside the former Tories' building, bearing rights (9).
9 Outrage of the foreign quarter of London's assessment (9).
10 Completed a good deal, in a way (5).
11 Sorcerer's ring replaced by a writer (5).
12 They are engaged in chain-work (9).
13 Original letter-writer? (7).
14 Plant in splendid order? (7).
15 Of course we would want to be in it! (4).
16 Family man on the way down? (10).



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 19

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

New books - paperback
The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week: A History of Poland, by O. Haleski (Friedberg & Neppel Pica, £8.95).

The papers
Referring to the use of the honours system for political purposes, the Daily Mirror pointed out that in modern memory, four men went to the House of Lords.

Roads
Midlands: A34: Contraflow on Stone-Needwade road at Stoufford, Staffordshire. A435: Contraflow on Birmingham-Redditch road at Portway. A34: Roadworks and delays south of Shipston on Stour at Tidington, Warwickshire.

Falklands Day
Today is Falkland Islands' national day, known as "Battle Day" after the Battle of the Falkland Islands on December 8, 1914, when the Royal Navy defeated the German South Atlantic Squadron.

Parliament today
Commons (2.30): Appropriation (No 3 Northern Ireland) Order and Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance No 2) Order.

Christmas calls
Making local trunk and most direct dialled international calls will be cheaper this Christmas.

The pound
Bank Bank Bank Buys Buys Buys Australia \$ 1.64 1.56 Austria Sch 29.00 27.40 Belgium Fr 34.00 33.00 Canada \$ 1.86 1.79 Denmark Kr 14.86 14.16 Finland Mkk 8.75 8.35 France F 12.24 11.28 Germany DM 4.09 3.90 Greece Dr 162.00 152.00 Hongkong \$ 11.60 11.00 Ireland Pt 2.71 2.26 Italy Lira 2470.00 2360.00 Japan Yen 354.00 336.00 Netherlands Gld 4.60 4.57 Norway Kr 11.45 10.85 Portugal Esc 199.00 189.00 South Africa Rd 1.80 1.67 Spain Pta 234.50 225.50 Sweden Kr 12.05 11.45 Switzerland Fr 3.28 3.11 USA \$ 1.49 1.44 Yugoslavia Dinar 219.00 209.00

Anniversaries
Births: Mary, Queen of Scots, Linlithgow Palace, West Lothian, 1542; Bjornstjerne Bjornson, poet and dramatist, Kvikne, Norway, 1832; Jean Sibelius, Helsinki, Finland, 1865; Padric Colum, poet, Londonderry, 1811; James Thurber, Columbus, Ohio, 1894.

Mail hold-up
The Post Office have advised that posting letters or parcels to the Shetland Islands, post and telegraph offices, will be held up in London, where unofficial industrial action has led to suspension of collection and delivery services.

Lighting-up time
London 4.22 pm to 7.23 am Bristol 4.22 pm to 7.23 am Edinburgh 4.10 pm to 8.00 am Manchester 4.20 pm to 7.42 am Newcastle 4.20 pm to 7.28 am

Highest and lowest
Yesterday's highest and lowest temperatures: London 11C, highest 12C, lowest 9C. Birmingham 11C, highest 12C, lowest 9C. Manchester 10C, highest 11C, lowest 8C.

London
Yesterday: Temp: max 6C, min 5C. Wind: W, 6-8 mph. Rain: 2.4mm. Fog: 1.0-2.0 pm. Sun: 10.00-11.00 am, 12.00-1.00 pm, 3.00-4.00 pm.

Weather forecast

A slow-moving trough of low pressure lies across England and Wales. England and Wales will be cloudy with rain, heavy and persistent in Northern and central areas.

6am to midnight
London, SE England: Cloudy, a little rain at times; wind SW fresh or strong, perhaps gale in exposed places later; max temp 11C (52F).

Central & SW England, Channel Islands: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind SW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale in exposed places; max temp 11C (52F).

East of England, SE of Midlands, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, showers at first, rain later, heavy in places; wind SW, moderate or fresh becoming variable; max temp 9C (48F).

Midlands: A34: Contraflow on Stone-Needwade road at Stoufford, Staffordshire. A435: Contraflow on Birmingham-Redditch road at Portway.

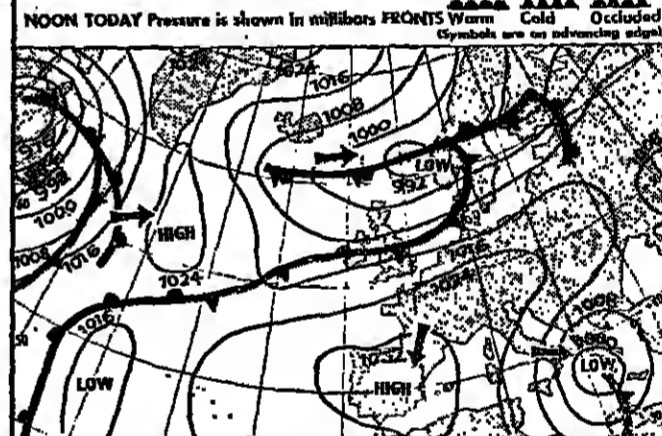
Wales and West: A361: Barnstaple Street, South Molton, closed. A40: Diversion, with delays on Banymore-Carmarthen road. A483: Temporary traffic lights and lane delay in Wind Street, Amanafor.

North: A535: Single-lane traffic at Dunroon-Widnes Bridge. A41: Temporary traffic signals, with expected congestion, at junction Salisbury Hill, Newport, Salop. A56: Slight obstruction in Barley Road, Colne.

Scotland: A68: All southbound traffic and northbound traffic over 300 cov diverted, north of Dalkeith; northbound traffic reduced to a single lane. A737: Lane closure, with delays at peak periods in Main Road, Elderslie. A92: Single-lane traffic, with delays, on the A92 at Central Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Fife.

A four-and-a-half-mile section of the M25 was opened yesterday, providing a motorway link between Heathrow Airport and the A3 and improving communication to the south-west.

Information supplied by the AA



High tides
London Bridge 4.48 AM 4.14 PM 4.17 PM
Aberdeen 3.25 AM 3.24 PM 3.11 PM
Aberystwyth 3.18 AM 3.17 PM 3.11 PM

Around Britain
Sun Rain Max C F Min C F
Southwest 2.3 0.7 37 bright 11 51
Bristol 2.3 0.7 37 bright 11 51

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